

The Gazette of



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No. 14] NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1954

NOTICE

The undermentioned Gazettes of India Extraordinary were published upto the 27th March 1954 :—

Issue No.	No. and date	Issued by	Subject
63	S. R. O. 943, dated the 17th March, 1954.	Ministry of Commerce & Industry	The Central Govt. appoints the 1st April 1954 as the date of enforcement of the Tea Act, 1953.
	S. R. O. 944, dated the 17th March, 1954.	Ditto.	The Central Govt. directs to establish a Tea Board.
	S. R. O. 945, dated the 17th March 1954.	Ditto.	The Central Govt. directs that the first meeting of the Tea Board shall be held on 3rd April, 1954.
64	S. R. O. 946, dated the 18th March, 1954.	Ministry of Law	Fixation of the hours during which poll shall be taken in the Kanpur District (Central) Parliamentary constituency.
	S. R. O. 947, dated the 18th March, 1954.	Ditto.	Corrigendum for the S. R. O. No. 883, dated the 11th March 1954.
	S. R. O. 948, dated the 18th March, 1954.	Ministry of Food and Agriculture	The Central Govt. directs the provision of certain clauses of the Food grains (Licensing and Procurement) Order, 1952, shall come into force in two respective dates in respect of paddy and rice in all the areas of Bombay State excepting eleven rationed cities.
	S. R. O. 949, dated the 18th March, 1954.	Ditto.	The Central Govt. directs the provisions of certain clauses of the Foodgrains (Licensing and Procurement) Order, 1952, shall come into force in two respective dates in respect of wheat in the areas specified in the schedule annexed to the Notification No. S.R.O. 2128, dated the 30th Dec. 1952, excepting Greater Bombay.

Issue No.	No. and date	Issued by	Subject
65	S. R. O. 950, dated the 23rd March, 1954.	Ministry of Finance (Revenue Division)	Exemption of Rayon or Artificial Fabrics from so much of excise duty leviable as is in excess of one anna per sq. yd.
	S. R. O. 951, dated the 23rd March, 1954.	Ditto.	Exemption of footwear produce in any factory in which less than 50 workers are working from the whole of the excise duty.
	S. R. O. 952, dated the 23rd March, 1954.	Ditto.	Exemption of the first one hundred and twenty five tons of "Soap, household and laundry" and the first twenty-five tons of soap, toilet from the whole of excise duty.
66	S. R. O. 953, dated the 23rd March, 1954.	Ministry of Law	Final list of candidates for election to the Council of States by the elected members of the Patiala and East Punjab States Union Legislative Assembly.
	S. R. O. 954, dated the 23rd March, 1954.	Ministry of Home Affairs.	Amendment made in the notification No. 72/1/47 public, dated the 21st Feb. 1947.
67	S. R. O. 1024, dated the 24th March, 1954.	Ministry of Law	Final list of Candidates for election to the Council of States by the elected members of the Travancore-Cochin Legislative Assembly.
68	S. R. O. 1025, dated the 25th March, 1954.	Ministry of Commerce & Industry.	The Central Govt. appoints the 25th of March, 1954 as the date of enforcement of the Central Silk Board (Amendment) Act, 1953.

Copies of the Gazettes Extraordinary mentioned above will be supplied on indent to the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi. Indents should be submitted so as to reach the Manager within ten days of the date of issue of these Gazettes.

PART II—Section 3

Statutory Rules and Orders issued by the Ministries of the Government of India (other than the Ministry of Defence) and Central Authorities (other than the Chief Commissioners).

ELECTION COMMISSION, INDIA

CORRIGENDUM

New Delhi, the 25th March 1954

S.R.O. 1042.—In column 1 of the Schedule appended to the Election Commission's notification No. 69/53, dated the 1st September, 1953, published in the *Gazette of India*, Part II—Section 3, dated the 11th September 1953, on page 2882, for "Shri Jogendra Makkar", and "Shri Ramsundar Lal" read "Shri Jogendra Malakar" and "Shri Ramsundar Paul".

New Delhi, the 29th March 1954

S.R.O. 1043.—In supersession of its notifications Nos. 18/52-Elec.III(2) and 18/52-Elec.III dated the 16th July, 1952 and the 14th August, 1952, respectively, the Election Commission, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-section (2) of section 81 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, hereby appoints Shri C. L. Goyal, Assistant Secretary, Election Commission, as an officer who may also receive Election Petitions presented in accordance with the provisions contained in Part VI of the said Act.

[No. 83/54/7226.]

P. N. SHINGHAL, Secy.

MINISTRY OF LAW

New Delhi, the 30th March 1954

S.R.O. 1044.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Rule 1 of Order XXVII in the First Schedule to the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (Act V of 1908), the Central Government hereby directs that the following further amendments shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Law No. S.R.O. 1651, dated the 1st September 1953, relating to the appointment of officers to sign or verify complaints and written statements in suits in any court of civil jurisdiction by or against the Central Government, namely:—

In the Schedule to the said notification:—

1. In Part I, after the entry "Any Secretary, Additional Secretary, Joint Secretary, Deputy Secretary, Under Secretary or Assistant Secretary to the Government of India", the following entries shall be inserted, namely:—

"Principal Private Secretary to the Prime Minister.

Assistant Private Secretary (Administration), Prime Minister's Secretariat."

2. Part XX shall be omitted and Parts XXI to XXV shall be renumbered as Parts XX to XXIV respectively.

[No. F.25-I/53-L.]

B. N. LOKUR, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

New Delhi, the 26th March 1954

S.R.O. 1045.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Indian Passport Act, 1920 (XXXIV of 1920), the Central Government hereby directs that with effect from the 1st April 1954, the following further amendment shall be made in the Indian Passport Rules, 1950, namely:—

In clause (d) of sub-rule (1) of rule 4 of the said Rules, after the words "persons domiciled in any French or Portuguese establishment in India" the words "other than persons in the service of the Government of any of the Portuguese establishment," shall be inserted.

[No. 4/1/54-FI.]

FATEH SINGH, Dy. Secy.

New Delhi, the 27th March 1954

S.R.O. 1046.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (1) of article 258 of the Constitution, the President, with the consent of the Government of Andhra, hereby entrusts, subject to like conditions, if any, the functions (in relation to matters to which the executive power of the Union extends) which having been entrusted to the Government of Madras and to the officers of that Government under clause (1) of the said article or under sub-section (1) of section 124 of the

Government of India Act, 1935 were performed immediately before the 1st day of October 1953 by that Government and by those officers, respectively to the Government of Andhra and to its corresponding officers.

[No. 20/10/53-Judicial.]

M. GOPAL MENON, Dy. Secy.

New Delhi, the 29th March 1954

S.R.O. 1047.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to article 309, and in relation to persons serving in the Indian Audit and Accounts Department by clause (5) of article 148 of the Constitution, the President, after consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General, hereby makes the following amendment in the Central Civil Services (Safeguarding of National Security) Rules, 1953, published with the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs No. 23/12/53-Ests., dated the 5th December, 1953, namely:—

In rule 8 of the said Rules, after the words and brackets "Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules", the words, figures and brackets "or in Sections III and IV of the Civilians in Defence Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1952" shall be inserted.

[No. 23/12/53-Ests.]

B. D. TEWARI, Dy. Secy.

ORDER

New Delhi, the 29th March 1954

S.R.O. 1048.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 63 of the Andhra State Act, 1953 (30 of 1953), the President hereby requires all persons specified by name in column (1) or by official designation in column (2) of the Schedule to this Order, to serve in connection with the affairs of the State of Andhra, as allotted officers.

SCHEDULE

Name (1)	Official designation (2)
MADRAS FOREST DEPARTMENT	
1. Sri P. B. Venkata Reddy	Probationary Assistant Conservator of Forests.
2. „ E.V.S.S. Venugopal Rao	Do.
3. „ K. Vijayasathya Babu	Do.
4. „ C. Sumithran	Do.
5. „ D. Satyanarayana	Forest Apprentice.
6. „ D. Sreenivasa Rao	Do.
7. „ G. Nagendrudu	Do.
8. „ M. J. Raghavendra Rao	Do.
9. „ C. Ramakrishna Reddy	Do.
10. „ N. Kambagiri	Do.
11. „ K. Sreeramulu	Do.
12. „ M. Narasimha Rao	

MADRAS MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Dr. K. Ranganadha Rao

Assistant Surgeon.

[No. 26/4/53-AIS(I).]

N. N. CHATTERJEE, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE**Department of Economic Affairs***New Delhi, the 29th March 1954*

S.R.O. 1049.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 53 of the Banking Companies Act, 1949 (X of 1949), the Central Government, on the recommendation of the Reserve Bank of India, hereby declares that the provisions of section 11 of the said Act shall not apply to the Dharmapuri Taluk Kadagathur Sree Ananda Bank Limited for a period upto and including the 31st March 1955.

[No. F.4(59)-F.I/54.]

N. C. SEN GUPTA, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE (REVENUE DIVISION)**ORDER****STAMPS***New Delhi, the 23rd March 1954*

S.R.O. 1050.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899) the Central Government hereby remits the duties chargeable under article 62 of Schedule I to the said Act on the transfer to His Highness Maharaja Shri Fateh Singh Gackwar, Maharaja of Baroda, of shares and debentures specified in columns 2 and 3 of the Table hereto annexed and standing in the name of His Highness Sir Partap Singh, ex-ruler of the former Indian State of Baroda:

THE TABLE

S. No.	Particulars of Shares and debentures.	Face Value (Rupees)
1.	Gokak Mills Ltd. 300 shares (Rs. 100/- each)	30,000
2.	Chaparmukh Silghat Rly. Co. Ltd. 5000 shares (Rs. 100/- each)	5,00,000
3.	Futwah Islampur Light Rly. Co. Ltd. 4000 shares	4,00,000
4.	Press Trust of India Ltd. Debentures	4,00,000
5.	Tata Power Co. Ltd. 647 shares (Rs. 100/- each)	6,47,000
6.	Tata Chemicals Ltd. 48,800 shares (Rs. 10/- each)	4,88,000
7.	Tata Chemicals Ltd. 5% Pref. 7500 (Rs. 100/- each)	7,50,000
8.	Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd. 6% 1st Pref. 1140 (Rs. 150/- each)	1,71,000
9.	Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd. Ordry. 704 (Rs. 75/- each)	52,800
10.	Kohinoor Mills Co. Ltd. 4000 shares (Rs. 100/- each)	4,00,000
11.	Associated Cement 7745 shares (Rs. 100/- each)	7,74,500
12.	Bombay Dyeing & Mfg. Co. Ltd. 750 shares (Rs. 250/- each)	1,87,500

[No. 2.]

M. A. RANGASWAMY, Under Secy.

CUSTOMS*New Delhi, the 3rd April 1954*

S.R.O. 1051.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 23 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Central Government hereby rescinds the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Revenue Division) No. 15-Customs, dated the 13th February, 1954.

[No. 34.]

A. K. MUKARJI, Dy. Secy.

CENTRAL EXCISES

S.R.O. 1052.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (1) of rule 8 of the Central Excise Rules, 1944, the Central Government hereby directs that the following amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Revenue Division), No. 10-Central Excises, dated the 23rd March, 1954, namely:—

In the said notification, for the words and figures "less than 50", the words and figures "not more than 49" shall be substituted.

[No. 12.]

W. SALDANHA, Dy. Secy.

CENTRAL BOARD OF REVENUE**INCOME-TAX***New Delhi, the 27th March 1954*

S.R.O. 1053.—The following draft of certain further amendments to the Indian Income-tax Rules, 1922, which the Central Board of Revenue proposes to make in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 59 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 (XI of 1922), is published, as required by sub-section (4) of the said section, for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 1st May 1954.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person in respect of the said draft before the date specified will be considered by the said Board.

Draft amendments

In rule 21 of the said Rules—

- (1) the figures "49" shall be omitted;
- (2) at the end thereof, the following words shall be inserted, namely:—

"The statement of facts, the grounds of appeal or the statement of grounds of appeal, as the case may be, accompanying every memorandum of appeal shall be filed in duplicate."

[No. 17.]

K. B. DEB, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY*New Delhi, the 29th March 1954*

S.R.O. 1054.—The following draft of rules which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 20 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Act, 1952 (XXXVI of 1952) is hereby published as required by sub-section (1) of the said section for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration after the 15th May 1954.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft before the date mentioned above will be considered by the Central Government:—

"DRAFT OF THE INDIAN STANDARDS INSTITUTION (CERTIFICATION MARKS) RULES, 1954"

1. Short title and commencement.—(1) These rules may be called the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Rules, 1954.

(2) They shall come into force on the 1st July, 1954.

2. Definitions.—(1) In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires,—

- (a) "the Act" means that Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Act, 1952 (XXXVI of 1952);
- (b) "applicant" means a person who has applied to the Institution for a licence;
- (c) "Director" means the Director of the Institution;
- (d) "Form" means a Form set out in these rules;
- (e) "licensee" means a person to whom a licence has been granted under the Act;
- (f) "regulation" means a regulation made by the Institution under section 21; and
- (g) "section" means a section of the Act.

(2) All words and expressions used in these rules and not defined but defined in the Act shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in the Act.

3. Establishment and publication of Indian Standards.—The Institution shall by means of regulations lay down the procedure to be followed by it—

- (a) in establishing the Indian Standard, in relation to any article or process, and
- (b) from time to time, in adding to, amending, varying or rescinding any Indian Standard so established:

Provided that any Indian Standard established by the Institution at any time before the date on which the regulations come into force shall be deemed to have been established under the provisions of these rules.

(2) A list of the Indian Standards established by the Institution at any time before the commencement of the regulations shall be published in the official Gazette as soon as may be, after such commencement, and thereafter a list of the Indian Standards established by the Institution during any quarter shall be published at the beginning of the quarter following the quarter to which the list relates.

(3) Indian Standards for the time being established by the Institution shall, from time to time, be published by the Institution and copies thereof shall be made available for sale.

4. Standard Mark.—(1) The design of the Standard Mark together with a verbal description of the design of the Standard Mark and the title of the Indian Standard or the titles of the set of Indian Standards to which the design relates shall be published by the Institution in the official Gazette.

(2) The Institution may, from time to time, by order notified in the official Gazette, add to, amend, vary or rescind any Standard Mark published under sub-rule (1).

5. Application for a licence.—(1) Every application for the grant of a licence shall be made to the Institution in Form 1. Any supplementary information or documentary evidence in support of any statement made in the application may be called for by the Director from the applicant and it shall be the duty of the applicant to comply with every such requisition forthwith.

(2) Every application for a licence shall be accompanied by a statement furnishing in detail any scheme of inspection and test which the applicant maintains or has in use or proposes to maintain or to put into use and which is designed to regulate, during the course of manufacture or production, the quality of the articles or process for which the licence is sought. In the absence of any such scheme or proposed scheme, the applicant shall be bound to put into force, as a part of the process of manufacture or production, any scheme laid down by the Institution.

(3) Every application shall be signed legibly, in the case of an individual, by the applicant or, in the case of a firm, by the proprietor, partner or the managing director of the firm or by any other person authorised to sign any declaration on behalf of the firm. The name and designation of the person signing the application shall be recorded legibly in the space set apart for the purpose in the application form.

(4) Every application for a licence shall, on receipt by the Institution, be numbered in order of priority of its receipt and be acknowledged.

6. Fees.—The fees and expenses leviable in respect of the grant or renewal of a licence and in respect of all matters in relation to such licence shall be prescribed in the regulations.

7. Preliminary Inquiry.—On receipt of an application for a licence and before granting a licence, the Director may—

- (a) require evidence to be produced that the articles or process in respect of which a licence has been applied for conform to the related Indian Standard or Indian Standards;
- (b) require evidence to be produced that the applicant has in operation a scheme of routine inspection and testing, which will adequately ensure that all marked products shall conform to the Indian Standards;
- (c) require all reasonable facilities to be provided to any Inspector of the Institution to inspect the office, workshop or godowns of the applicant for the purpose of verifying the evidence produced by the applicant under clause (a) or (b) so as to enable the Inspector to submit a report to the Institution;

- (d) for the purpose of clause (a), direct the applicant to submit samples, at his own cost, to such testing authority as the Director may consider appropriate; and
- (e) on the basis of any report received under clause (c) or clause (d), sanction such alterations in, or additions to, the scheme of inspection and testing or the process of manufacture or production in use by the applicant as the Director may think fit.

8. Grant of a licence.—(1) If the Institution is satisfied, after a preliminary inquiry, that the applicant is a fit person to use a Standard Mark, the Institution may grant him a licence authorising him to use such Standard Mark in respect of the article or class of articles manufactured or sold by him or in respect of the process employed by him in any manufacture or work, subject to such terms and conditions, if any, as the Institution may deem fit to impose.

(2) A licence shall be granted in Form II for a period not exceeding one year and the Institution may, if it so thinks fit, on the expiry of the period for which the licence has been granted renew the same for a period not exceeding one year at a time.

(3) The Institution may, on one month's notice to a licensee, and during the period of the validity of the licence alter any terms and conditions subject to which the licence has been granted.

(4) Where the Institution, after a preliminary inquiry, is of the opinion that a licence should not be granted, the Institution may, not later than two months from the date of receipt of the application, give a reasonable opportunity to the applicant of being heard either in person or through a representative authorised by him in this behalf and may take into consideration any fact or explanation urged on behalf of the applicant before rejecting the application.

9. Inspectors.—(1) The Institution may appoint any person whom it thinks fit to be an Inspector for the purpose of the Act and these rules.

(2) Every Inspector appointed under sub-rule (1) shall be furnished by the Institution with a certificate of appointment as an Inspector in Form III, which shall be signed by an officer empowered in this behalf by the Institution and authenticated with the seal of the Institution. The certificate shall be carried by the Inspector at all times while he is on duty and shall, on demand, be produced by him.

(3) An Inspector shall perform such functions as may be assigned to him by the Institution.

(4) Every applicant for a licence or every licensee shall afford to the Inspector such reasonable facilities as the Inspector may require for carrying out the duties imposed on him by or under the Act.

10. Powers of Inspector.—For the purposes of performing the duties imposed on him by or under the Act, an Inspector may, by general or special order of the Institution, be required—

- (a) without any previous notice, at any time during the business hours, to enter upon any premises in which any commodity specified in such order is, or is believed to be, manufactured, produced, processed or treated, or in which any such commodity is, or is believed to be, stocked for the purposes of trade, such commodity being one in respect of which or for the manufacture, production, processing or treatment of which, there has been specified a Standard Mark;
- (b) to inspect and take samples of any such commodity or any material or substance used, or believed to be intended for use, in the manufacture, production, processing or treatment thereof, and open any package or container which contains or is believed to contain any quantity of any such commodity, material or substance;
- (c) to inspect any operation carried out in or upon any such premises in connection with the manufacture, production, processing or treatment of any commodity in the manufacture, production, processing or treatment of which, there has been specified a Standard Mark.

11. Suspension or cancellation of licences.—(1) Any licence granted by the Institution may be suspended or cancelled by it, if it is satisfied—

- (a) that the articles marked with the Standard Mark under a licence do not comply with the relevant Indian Standard or Standards; or

- (b) that the licensee has used the mark in respect of process which does not come up to the relevant Indian Standard or Standards; or
- (c) that the licensee has failed to provide reasonable facilities to any Inspector to enable him to discharge the duties imposed on him by or under the Act; or
- (d) that the licensee has failed to comply with any of the terms and conditions of the licence.

(2) No licence shall be suspended or cancelled, unless the Institution—

- (i) has served on the licensee a notice of its intention to do so stating the grounds for the proposed action, and
- (ii) has considered in such manner as may be provided in the regulations, any explanation which the licensee may urge on his behalf at any time before the expiry of the period specified in the notice.

(3) The Institution may, of its own notion or on receipt of any complaint from any person about the breach of the conditions of any licence granted under these rules, if it is of the opinion that there is a *prima facie* case against the licensee, make such inquiries as it thinks fit.

(4) If any articles have been marked with the Standard Mark in accordance with, and during the period of the validity of, a licence, it shall be lawful for the licensee or any other person to possess, sell or otherwise dispose of those articles, notwithstanding the expiry of the licence or the suspension or cancellation thereof provided that all such articles as have been improperly marked shall forthwith be withdrawn from sale.

12. Decision of the Institution.—The decision of the Institution under sub-rule (4) of rule 8 or rule 11 together with the grounds for arriving at such decision shall be communicated by the Director in writing to the applicant or the licensee, as the case may be.

13. Competent Authority.—For the purposes of determining a competent authority under section 10, which shall be one or the other of the following organizations, that is to say—

- (i) an organization or officer of the Government,
 - (ii) a testing organization or laboratory,
 - (iii) an organization of analysts, or
 - (iv) an organization comprising a sector of a particular industry or trade,
- the Institution shall follow the following procedure, namely:—

- (a) any such organization may apply to the Institution furnishing the particulars of its constitution, and the resources at its disposal for carrying out the inspection of the nature specified in the Act and these rules, together with an undertaking that it shall be bound to comply with the provisions of the Act and these rules and the regulations made thereunder or with any order, direction or instruction which may from time to time be made, issued or given by the Institution;
- (b) on receipt of an application from any such organization, the Institution may, if it is satisfied after such inquiries, if any, as it thinks fit, that the organization is fit to act as a competent authority, make a recommendation accordingly to the Central Government;
- (c) on receipt of a recommendation by the Institution, the Central Government may notify the organization in the official Gazette as a competent authority and vest it with the powers of the Institution under clause (e) of section 3. In issuing any direction under this clause, the Central Government shall specify the industries in respect of which, and the area or areas for which, the aforesaid powers shall be exercisable by such competent authority.

14. Penalty.—Whoever contravenes any of the provisions of these rules shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

15. Appeals against decisions of the Institution or competent authority.—(1) Any person aggrieved by a decision of the Institution or a competent authority made in pursuance of any provision of the Act or these rules may, within thirty days from the date of such decision or such further time as may be allowed in this behalf by the Director, prefer an appeal to the Central Government and such appeal shall be lodged in duplicate with the Director.

(2) The Central Government may call for relevant papers from the Institution or the competent authority, as the case may be, and may after such inquiry in the matter as it considers necessary pass such order as it thinks fit and any such order passed by the Central Government and until such order is passed by the Central Government, any decision of the Institution or a competent authority, shall be final.

16. **Exemption from prohibition to use certain names etc.**—(1) Without prejudice to the reputation of the Indian Standards Institution or the status of any Indian Standards or Standard Marks established by the Institution, the provisions of section 6 shall not apply to any name, title, mark or trade mark, referred to therein, if such name, title, mark or trade mark has been established by or under any law in force at any time before the date of commencement of these Rules and an order exempting such name, title, mark or trade mark from the provisions of section 6 is passed by the Institution in this behalf on an application made by any person under sub-rule (3) within a period of six months from such date.

(2) The Institution shall maintain a register in which shall be entered all names, titles, marks and trade marks exempted by the Institution under sub-rule (1).

(3) Any person claiming an exemption in respect of any name, title, mark or trade mark under sub-rule (1) may make an application to the Director in Form IV.

FORM I

(See rule 5)

INDIAN STANDARDS INSTITUTION

Application for Licence to use the Standard Mark

To

The Director, Indian Standards Institution.

1. I/We, carrying on business at (full business address) — under the style of (full name of individual or firm) hereby apply for a licence under the INDIAN STANDARDS INSTITUTION (CERTIFICATION MARKS) ACT, 1952, to use the Standard Mark in respect of the ^{article/} class of articles which conforms to the Indian Standard(s) listed below: process

(a)* Article

(b)* Class of Articles.....
Types

(c)* Process

(d) Related Indian Standard(s)
No.....Title.....
No.....Title.....

2. The above ^{article(s)} are manufactured by..... process is carried out (name of factory)—on the premises situated at..... (address).

3. Production figures relating to the said ^{articles(s)} process and the value thereof to the best of our knowledge and estimates are as follows:

Year	Production	Unit	Value Rs.
Last year from			
to			
Current year from			
to.....(estimates)			

*Only one of the three items under (a), (b) and (c) may be covered by one application. Strike out the other two.

4. In order to ensure conformity of the said article(s) to the prescribed Indian process Standard(s), I/we have in use the Scheme of Inspection and Testing described in the Statement attached hereto. Routine records of all the inspection and tests are being kept in the form detailed in the statement. I/We further undertake to modify, amend or alter my/our Scheme of Inspection and Testing to bring it in line with that which may be specified by you from time to time.

5. Should any initial enquiry be made by the Institution, I/we agree to extend to the Institution all reasonable facilities at my/our command and I/we also agree to pay all expenses of the said enquiry, including charges for testing, as and when required by the Director.

6. Should the licence be granted and as long as it will remain operative, I/we hereby undertake to abide by all the terms and conditions of the licence and the Rules and Regulations prescribed under the aforesaid Act. In the event of the licence being suspended or cancelled, I/we also undertake to cease to use the Standard Mark on any article and to withdraw all relevant advertising matters and to take such other steps as may be necessary to fulfil the provisions of the aforesaid Rules and Regulations.

Dated this..... day of 19 ..

Signature.....

Name.....

Designation.....

For and on behalf of..... (Name of Firm)

FORM II

(See rule 8)

INDIAN STANDARDS INSTITUTION

Licence for the use of Standard Mark

Licence No.....

1. By virtue of the power conferred on it by the INDIAN STANDARDS INSTITUTION (CERTIFICATION MARKS) Act, 1952, the INSTITUTION hereby grants to of (hereinafter called "the Licensee") this Licence to use the Standard Mark set out in the first column of the First Schedule heretoupon or in respect of the article(s) set out in the second column of the said Schedule which are manufactured in accordance with and to conform to the appropriate Indian Standard(s) referred to in the third column of the same Schedule as from time to time amended or revised.

2. This licence carries the rights and obligations stipulated in the Rules and Regulations made under the above mentioned Act. In pursuance of his obligations, the Licensee shall pay in due manner and time the scheduled Marking Fee set out in the Second Schedule hereto and maintain to the satisfaction of the Institution the Scheme of Testing and Inspection, a copy of which is attached hereto.

3. This Licence shall be valid from..... to..... and may be renewed as provided in the Rules and Regulations.

Signed, Sealed and Dated this day of 195

The Seal of the Institution was
herunto affixed in the
presence of

.....
Chairman, Executive Committee.

Seal of the
Institution.

.....
Director

THE FIRST SCHEDULE

Standard Mark	Article/Process	Indian Standard (s)

THE SECOND SCHEDULE

Schedule of Marking Fee for Licence No.

Article Process	Unit	Marking fee per unit	Manner of payment

Attachment

To Licence No. Scheme of Testing and Inspection.

FORM III

(See rule 9).

INDIAN STANDARDS INSTITUTION

Certificate of Appointment of Inspector

It is hereby declared that Shri.....
(name and designation) whose photograph is
 attached and whose signature appears below has for the assignment hereinafter
 stated been appointed by the Institution as an Inspector for the purposes of the
 INDIAN STANDARDS INSTITUTION (CERTIFICATION MARKS) ACT, 1952
 to hold office from this..... day of.....

.....195 , to day of
195 .

Assignment

Photograph

for Indian Standards Institution

Signature of Inspector.

FORM IV

(See rule 16)

INDIAN STANDARDS INSTITUTION

Application for exemption from prohibition under clause 6 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Act, 1952

To

The Director, Indian Standards Institution

1. I/We carrying on business at.....(full business address) under the style of.....(full name) hereby apply for exemption from prohibition under clause 6 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Act, 1952, in respect of the name/mark/trade mark/certification mark/design/patent* detailed below, of which I/we am/are the proprietor. Complete information in regard to its use is furnished as required.

1. Particulars of name/mark/trade mark/certification mark/design/patent* in respect of which exemption is sought.

2. Whether registered.

3. Date of registration.

4. Authority with whom registered.

5. Since when the name, mark, etc. has been in actual use by the applicant.

6. In case of mark, design or patent, the article(s) in relation to which the mark, etc. is used.

7. Claim for distinctiveness of the mark.

8. Full particulars about the nature of business of the applicant.

9. Any other remarks.

2. I/We declare that the information given above is to the best of my/our knowledge true, and in support of it I/we attach the following documentary evidence.

List of documents enclosed.

Dated this day of195 ..

Signature.....

Name.....

Designation.....

for and on behalf of.....

.....

NOTE.—A separate application shall be made for each name, mark, trade mark, certification mark, design or patent.

*Strike out which do not apply.

[No. 25(37)/TMP/52.]

J. N. DUTTA, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

(Agriculture)

New Delhi, the 24th March 1954

S.R.O. 1055.—In pursuance of the provisions of sub-section (1) of Section 4 of the Indian Central Oilseeds Committee Act, 1946 (IX of 1946), the Central Government are pleased to nominate Shri A. G. Kulkarni, Hony. Secretary, Deccan Manufacturers' Association, Madhavnagar, to be a member of the Indian Central Oilseeds Committee for a period of three years from the 1st April, 1954, *vice* Shri G. G. Gawde.

[No. F.6-6/54-Com.-I.]

F. C. GERA, Under Secy.

CORRIGENDUM

New Delhi, the 29th March 1954

S.R.O. 1056.—In the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture No. S.R.O. 469, dated the 6th February 1954, published at page 119 of the *Gazette of India Extraordinary*, Part II—Section 3, dated the 6th February 1954, for “clause 5” in line 1 read “clause 4”.

[No. PY.II-656(16)/54.]

S. N. BHALLA, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

New Delhi, the 24th March 1954

S.R.O. 1057.—The following draft of the Indian Aircraft (Public Health) Rules, 1954, which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 8A of the Indian Aircraft Act, 1934 (XXII of 1934), and in supersession of the “Indian Aircraft (Public Health) Rules, 1946” published with the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Health No. F.14-2/46-PH(II), dated the 30th September 1946, is published as required by section 14 of the said Act, for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration by the Central Government on or after the 10th July, 1954.

Any objection or suggestion received from any person with respect to the said draft before the date specified will be considered by the Central Government.

DRAFT RULES

PART I.—INTRODUCTORY

1. These Rules may be called the Indian Aircraft (Public Health) Rules, 1954.
2. In these Rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

- (1) “airport” means an airport designated by the State in whose territory it is situated as an airport of entry or departure for international traffic.

Explanation.—In India an “Airport” corresponds to an aerodrome declared under rule 53* of the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1920, to be a customs aerodrome.

- (2) “arrival” means arrival at an airport;
- (3) “baggage” means the personal effects of a traveller or of a member of the crew;
- (4) “Commander” means the pilot in command or other person in charge of an aircraft;
- (5) “crew” means the personnel of an aircraft who are employed for duties on board;
- (6) “day” means an interval of twenty-four hours;
- (7) “direct transit area” means a special area established in connection with an airport, approved by the Health Officer concerned and under his direct supervision, for accommodating direct transit traffic and, in particular, for accommodating, in segregation, passengers and crews breaking their voyage without leaving the airport;
- (8) “Health Officer” means in respect of an airport in India any person appointed by the Central Government to be the Health Officer of the airport, and includes an Additional, Deputy or Assistant Health Officer appointed by the Central Government to perform the functions of a Health Officer;
- (8-A) “Infected aircraft” means an aircraft which under rule 9(1), 16, 20(1), 24, or 30(1) is regarded as an aircraft infected with an infectious disease;

- (9) "Infected area" in relation to a quarantinable or other infectious disease means any area outside India, declared by the Central Government, by notification in the official Gazette, to be infected with such a disease;
- (10) "infected person" means a person who is suffering from a quarantinable or other infectious disease, or who is believed to be infected with such a disease;
- (11) "infectious disease" means in addition to quarantinable diseases, a disease, declared by the Central Government by notification in the official Gazette to be an infectious disease;
- (12) "International voyage" means—
- in the case of an aircraft, a voyage between airports in the territories of more than one State or a voyage between airports in the territory or territories of the same State if the aircraft has relations with the territory of any other State on its voyage but only as regards those relations;
 - in the case of a person, a voyage involving entry into the territory of a State other than the territory of the State in which that person commences his voyage;
- (13) "Isolation", when applied to a person or group of persons, means the separation of that person or group of persons from other persons, except the health staff on duty, in such a manner as to prevent the spread of infection;
- (14) "medical examination" includes visit to and inspection of an aircraft and the preliminary examination of persons on board;
- (15) "period of incubation" means (a) in respect of a quarantinable disease mentioned below, the period specified against it:—

Yellow fever	..	..	6 days.
Plague	..	..	6 days.
Cholera	..	..	5 days.
Smallpox	..	..	14 days.
Typhus	..	..	14 days.
Relapsing fever	..	..	8 days.

and (b) in respect of other infectious diseases such period as may be declared by the Central Government by notification in the official Gazette to be the period of incubation of that disease;

- (16) "quarantinable diseases" means yellow fever, plague, cholera, smallpox, typhus and relapsing fever;
- (17) "relapsing fever" means louse-borne relapsing fever;
- (18) "suspect" means a person who is considered by the Health Officer as having been exposed to infection by a quarantinable or an infectious disease and is considered capable of spreading that disease;
- (18-A) "suspected aircraft" means an aircraft which under rule 9(2), 20(2) or 30(2) is regarded as an aircraft suspected of infection from an infectious disease;
- (19) "typhus" means louse-borne typhus;
- (20) "valid certificate", when applied to vaccination, means a certificate conforming with the requirements and the model laid down in Schedules III, IV and V to these Rules. In the case of certificates of vaccination against cholera and smallpox issued in India, the approved stamp to be affixed thereon shall be such as has been approved by the Central Government, and the stamp shall be affixed on the certificates by only those persons who are authorised, either by designation or by name, for this purpose by the Central Government. In the case of certificates of vaccination against yellow fever issued in India, the vaccinating centres shall be approved by the Central Government.

PART II.—AIRCRAFT ARRIVING

General Provisions

3. (1) The Commander of an aircraft, which is on its way to India from any place outside India, shall send to the officer in charge of the airport, where he proposes to land in India, a health report stating—

- whether any person on board the aircraft is suffering from any illness and, if so, what that illness is, or is suspected to be, and

- (b) whether at any time during the voyage there has occurred on board any case, or suspected case, of a quarantinable or any other infectious disease, and if so what that case was.
- (2) The report referred to in sub-rule (1) shall be sent—
- if the aircraft is not equipped with wireless, by means of a cablegram from the last place of landing before entering India, and
 - if the aircraft is equipped with wireless, by means of a wireless message, when it is not less than two hours out from the airport in India, where it is proposed to land the aircraft.
- (3) The Health Officer of an airport may, if authorised by the general or special orders of the Central Government, grant pratique by radio to an aircraft when, on the basis of information contained in the health report received from it prior to its arrival, he is of the opinion that its arrival will not result in the introduction or spread of a quarantinable or any other infectious disease.
- (4) The Central Government may, by notification in the official Gazette direct that aircraft shall, on entering India from any place outside India, land only at such airport or airports as may be specified in the notification.
5. (1) If for any reasons beyond the control of the Commander, an aircraft lands elsewhere than at an airport, or at an airport specified under rule 4, it shall proceed as soon as possible, without discharging any passenger, crew or cargo to an airport specified under rule 4 or, where no such airport is specified, to a conveniently situated airport.
- (2) If it is impracticable for the aircraft to comply with the provisions of sub-rule (1), the Commander shall forthwith notify the Health Officer of the nearest airport and also the nearest Magistrate, Officer in charge of a Police Station or Government medical officer, who shall take such measures to prevent the spread of infection, in accordance with the provisions of these Rules, as he may consider necessary or expedient. The Commander shall prevent any cargo being removed from, or any passenger or member of the crew leaving the vicinity of, the aircraft except to such extent as may be necessary to conform to, or to facilitate the measures taken under this sub-rule. The Commander may take such emergency measures as may be necessary for the health and safety of passengers and crew. On arrival at the airport referred to in sub-rule (1) the Commander shall report the relevant facts to the Health Officer of that airport.
6. (1) The Commander of an aircraft coming from any place outside India or his authorised agent shall—
- arrange for all persons on an international voyage on board to complete a Personal Declaration of Origin and Health in the form shown in Schedule I to these Rules; and
 - complete and deliver to the Health Officer of the airport a copy of that part of the Aircraft General Declaration which contains the health information specified in Schedule II to these Rules.
- (2) The Health Officer shall have the right to demand if he considers it necessary, and on such a demand having been made it shall be incumbent on the Commander or his authorised agent to produce, the aircraft journey log book. The Commander or his authorised agent shall also supply any further information required by the Health Officer as to health conditions on board during the voyage.
7. When an infected or suspected aircraft coming from a place outside India, or a healthy aircraft coming from a yellow fever infected area arrives at an airport, the Health Officer may, until such time as the appropriate measures prescribed in the case of such aircraft have been taken, require that the passengers and crew of the aircraft shall not go beyond such limits within the airport as may be specified by him.
8. The Health Officer of an airport may whenever he considers it desirable, subject to medical examination inspect any aircraft and its passengers and crew on its arrival at the airport. The further sanitary measures which may be applied to the aircraft shall be determined by the conditions which existed on board during the voyage or which exist at the time of the medical examination, without prejudice to the measures which are permitted by these Rules to be applied to the aircraft if it arrives from an infected area.

Special provisions relating to quarantinable Diseases

A. Yellow Fever

9. (1) An aircraft shall be regarded as infected with yellow fever—
- if it has a case of yellow fever on board, or

- (ii) if there has been on board a case of yellow fever and, subsequent to the occurrence of that case, all the measures specified in sub-rule (1) of rule 13 have not been taken to the satisfaction of the Health Officer before arriving in India.

(2) An aircraft shall be regarded as suspected of yellow fever infection if it has started from or alighted in an airport in a yellow fever infected area and has not been disinfected immediately before the departure from that airport under the control of the Health authority of the airport or in another airport subsequent to such starting or alighting and has not obtained a certificate of disinfection from such officer or body as may be approved from time to time by the Government of India for this purpose stating that the aircraft after leaving or alighting in the yellow fever infected area and before arriving in India has been disinfected in accordance with the procedure prescribed in Schedule VI to these Rules, or if live mosquitoes are found on board.

- (3) Any other aircraft shall be regarded as healthy.

10. (1) Where an aircraft, having started from, or during the course of the voyage alighted in, a yellow fever infected area, is on its way to India, the report referred to in sub-rule (1) of rule 3 shall also state—

- (a) the date of departure of the aircraft from the yellow fever infected area, and
(b) whether the aircraft has been disinfected immediately before or since leaving the yellow fever infected area and, if so, the place at which, and the authority by which, it was disinfected.

(2) Where an aircraft has on board any persons coming from a yellow fever infected area, the report referred to in sub-rule (1) of rule 3 shall also state the number of such persons, the dates of their respective departure from such area, and the dates on which each of such persons has been vaccinated against yellow fever.

11. No person shall bring into India an aircraft which has started from, or alighted in, an airport situated in a yellow fever infected area unless it has been disinfected immediately before departure from that airport under the control of the Health authority of that airport in accordance with the procedure prescribed in Schedule VI to these Rules.

12. Any aircraft which, having started from or alighted in an airport situated in a yellow fever infected area, attempts to enter India without having been disinfected immediately before departure from that airport under the control of the Health authority of the airport in accordance with the procedure prescribed in Schedule VI to these rules may be refused entry.

13. (1) On the arrival of an aircraft infected with yellow fever or suspected of yellow fever infection—

- (i) the aircraft and cargo shall be disinfected.
(ii) all infected persons shall be disembarked and isolated for such period, as the Health Officer may consider necessary,
(iii) all persons on board shall be medically examined either before disembarkation or under such arrangements as may be made by the Health Officer to reduce to a minimum the risk of spread of infection, and
(iv) any passenger or member of the crew who disembarks and is not in possession of a valid certificate of vaccination against yellow fever shall be isolated until his certificate becomes valid, or until a period of not more than nine days reckoned from the date of last possible exposure to infection has elapsed, whichever occurs first:

Provided that persons on an international voyage proceeding to an airport in a yellow fever respective area at which the means for securing segregation provided for in Article 34 of the International Sanitary Regulations do not yet exist shall be disembarked by the Health Officer and isolated for the period specified in clause (iv).

Explanation.—Yellow fever receptive area means an area in which yellow fever does not exist but where conditions would permit its development if introduced.

(2) The aircraft shall cease to be regarded as infected or suspected when the measures required by the Health Officer in accordance with sub-rule (1) of this

rule have been effectively carried out, and it shall thereupon be given free pratique.

14. (1) On the arrival of a healthy aircraft coming from a yellow fever infected area—

(i) the aircraft and cargo may be disinfected;

Provided that, when the aircraft on its voyage over the yellow fever infected areas has landed only at a sanitary airport which is not itself a yellow fever infected area, the aircraft may not be disinfected unless a person, other than a person in possession of valid certificate of vaccination against yellow fever, from the surrounding yellow fever infected areas has boarded the aircraft and the aircraft reached India within a period during which such a person is likely to spread yellow fever infection.

(ii) all persons on board shall be medically examined either before disembarkation or under such arrangements as may be made by the Health Officer to reduce to a minimum the risk of spread of infection; and

(iii) any passenger or member of the crew who has come in transit through any airport situated in a yellow fever infected area and who is unable to produce a valid certificate of vaccination against yellow fever shall be isolated until his certificate becomes valid, or until a period of not more than nine days reckoned from the date of the last possible exposure to infection has elapsed, whichever occurs first;

Provided that, if the airport situated in the yellow fever infected area is a sanitary airport equipped with a direct transit area and if the Health Officer is satisfied that the passenger or member of the crew during the period of his entire stay in the airport remained within the direct transit area, the Health Officer may exempt such passenger or member of the crew from isolation.

(2) On the arrival of a healthy aircraft which, although not coming from a yellow fever infected area, has on board a person who has come from such an area and is unable to produce a valid certificate of vaccination against yellow fever the aircraft and cargo may be disinfected

(3) Any person who has come from a yellow fever infected area and is unable to produce a valid certificate of vaccination against yellow fever shall be isolated until his certificate becomes valid, or until a period of not more than nine days reckoned from the date of last possible exposure to infection has elapsed, whichever occurs first. A person who boards an aircraft in a sanitary airport, which itself is not a yellow fever infected area, shall be treated as a person who has come from a yellow fever infected area unless he is able to prove to the satisfaction of the Health Officer that he has not come from such an area.

Explanation.—1. Sanitary airport referred to in the provisos to clauses (i) and (iii) of sub-rule (1) and in sub-rule (3) means an airport which is equipped in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 2 of Article 19 and paragraph 3 of Article 20 of the International Sanitary Regulations and which may be approved from time to time by the Central Government for this purpose.

2. A person shall be regarded as coming from a yellow fever infected area unless the Health Officer is satisfied, by reference to the Personal Declaration of Origin and Health, that he has not been in such an area within nine days of arrival in India.

15. All isolation prescribed by sub-rule (1) of rule 13 and by sub-rules (1) and (3) of rule 14 shall be carried out in such manner as to preclude the access of mosquitoes to the persons under isolation.

B. Plague

16. (1) An aircraft shall be regarded as infected with plague—

(i) if it has a case of human plague on board, or

(ii) if there has been a case of human plague on board and subsequent to the occurrence of that case all the measures prescribed in rule 17 have not been taken, or

(iii) if a plague infected rodent is found on board.

(2) Even when coming from a plague infected area or having on board a person coming from such an area, an aircraft shall be regarded as healthy if, on medical examination, the Health Officer is satisfied that conditions specified in sub-rule (1) of this rule do not exist.

17. (1) On the arrival of an aircraft, infected with plague—

(i) the aircraft and all persons on board shall be medically examined by the Health Officer;

(ii) all infected persons on board shall be disembarked and isolated for such period as the Health Officer may consider necessary;

(iii) suspects on board may be disinfected and, if necessary, placed under surveillance for a period of not more than six days reckoned from the date of arrival;

(iv) the Health Officer may disinfect and, if necessary, disinfect—

(a) any baggage of any infected person or suspect, and

(b) any other article such as used bedding or linen, and any part of the aircraft, which is considered to be contaminated;

(v) if a rodent which has died of plague is found on board the aircraft, the aircraft shall be deratted, if necessary in quarantine.

(vi) any unloading shall be carried out under the control of the Health Officer, who shall take all measures which in his opinion are necessary to prevent the infection of the staff engaged on this work and may, for that purpose, subject the staff to surveillance for a period not exceeding six days from the time they have ceased to work at the unloading of the aircraft.

(2) An aircraft shall cease to be regarded as infected when the measures required by the Health Officer in accordance with sub-rule (1) of this rule have been effectively carried out. The aircraft shall thereupon be given free pratique.

18. A healthy aircraft shall be given free pratique but, if it has come from a plague infected area, the Health Officer may place under surveillance any suspect, who disembarks, for a period of not more than six days reckoned from the date on which the aircraft left the plague infected area.

19. In exceptional circumstances of an epidemiological nature, when the Health Officer suspects the presence of rodents on board, he may derat the aircraft.

C. Cholera

20. (1) An aircraft shall be regarded as infected with cholera if it has a case of cholera on board.

(2) An aircraft shall be regarded as suspected of cholera infection if a case of cholera has occurred on board during the voyage but the case has previously been disembarked.

(3) Even when coming from a cholera infected area or having on board a person coming from a cholera infected area, an aircraft shall be regarded as healthy, if, on medical examination, the Health Officer is satisfied that no case of cholera has occurred on board during the voyage.

21. (1) On the arrival of an aircraft infected with cholera—

(i) the aircraft and all persons on board shall be medically examined by the Health Officer;

(ii) all infected persons shall be disembarked and isolated for such period as the Health Officer may consider necessary;

(iii) other persons, who disembark, may be placed under isolation for a period of not more than five days reckoned from the date of disembarkation provided that any person who produces a valid certificate of vaccination against cholera may be placed only under surveillance for a like period;

(iv) the Health Officer may disinfect—

(a) any baggage of any infected person or suspect, and

(b) any other article such as used bedding, or linen, and any part of the aircraft, which is considered to be contaminated;

(v) if, in the opinion of the Health Officer, any water carried on board is contaminated, he shall cause it to be emptied out after it has been disinfected and to be replaced, after disinfection of the containers, by a supply of wholesome drinking water;

(vi) the Health Officer may require human dejecta, waste water, waste matter and any matter which is considered to be contaminated to be disinfected before they are discharged from the aircraft or unloaded;

(vii) (a) the Health Officer may prohibit the unloading of, or may remove, any fish, shellfish, fruit or vegetables to be consumed uncooked, or beverages, unless

such food or beverages are in sealed containers and he has no reason to believe that they are contaminated;

Provided that if any such food or beverage forms part of the cargo in a freight compartment of the aircraft only the Health Officer for the airport at which such food or beverage is to be unloaded may exercise the power to remove it.

Provided further that any such food or beverage shall be removed by the Health Officer if the Commander of the aircraft so desires.

(b) if any such food or beverage is removed, arrangements shall be made by the Health Officer for its safe disposal.

(viii) any unloading shall be carried out under the control of the Health Officer, who shall take all measures which, in his opinion, are necessary to prevent the infection of the staff engaged on this work, and may for that purpose subject the staff to surveillance for a period not exceeding five days from the time they ceased to work at the unloading of the aircraft.

(2) An aircraft shall cease to be regarded as infected when the measures required by the Health Officer in accordance with sub-rule (1) of this rule have been effectively carried out. The aircraft shall thereupon be given free pratique.

22. (A) On the arrival of an aircraft suspected of cholera infection—

(1) the aircraft and all persons on board shall be medically examined by the Health Officer; and

(2) (i) any person who disembarks and who within five days of arrival has been in a cholera infected area may,

(a) if he is in possession of a valid certificate of vaccination against cholera, be placed under surveillance for a period not exceeding five days reckoned from the time of the last exposure to infection;

(b) if he is not in possession of such a certificate, be placed in isolation for a like period;

(ii) any other passenger or member of the crew who disembarks may be placed under surveillance for a period not exceeding five days reckoned from the date of arrival.

(3) all or any of the measures specified in clauses (iv) to (viii) of sub-rule (A) of rule 21, and not already taken, may be taken at the discretion of the Health Officer.

(B) An aircraft shall cease to be regarded as suspected when the measures required by the Health Officer in accordance with sub-rule (A) of this rule have been effectively carried out. The aircraft shall thereupon be given free pratique.

23. On arrival, a healthy aircraft shall be given free pratique but, if it has come from a cholera infected area, the measures specified in clause (vii) of sub-rule (1) of rule 21 and in sub-clause (i) of clause (2) of sub-rule (A) of rule 22 may be taken at the discretion of the Health Officer.

D. Smallpox

24. (1) An aircraft shall be regarded as infected with smallpox—

(i) if it has a case of smallpox on board, or

(ii) if a case of smallpox has occurred on board during the voyage.

(2) Any other aircraft shall be regarded as healthy even though there may be suspects on board, but any suspect on disembarking may be subjected to the measures provided for in rule 25.

25. (1) On the arrival of an aircraft infected with smallpox—

(i) the aircraft and all person on board shall be medically examined by the Health Officer;

(ii) all infected persons shall be disembarked and isolated for such period as the Health Officer may consider necessary;

(iii) other persons who disembark and who in the opinion of the Health Officer are not sufficiently protected by vaccination or by a previous attack of smallpox,—

(a) if they are willing to be vaccinated, or in the case of minors if their guardians or those in charge of them consent to their vaccination, may be subjected to vaccination free of charge, and also to isolation or surveillance for a period not exceeding fourteen days reckoned from the time of the last exposure to infection, and

(b) if they are not willing to be vaccinated, or in the case of minors if their guardians or those in charge of them do not consent to their vaccination, shall be subjected to isolation or surveillance for the aforesaid period;

(iv) the Health Officer shall disinfect—

(a) any baggage of any infected person, and

(b) any other baggage or article such as used bedding or linen, and any part of the aircraft, which is considered to be contaminated.

(2) An aircraft shall continue to be regarded as infected until every infected person has been removed and until the measures required by the health officer in accordance with sub-rule (1) of this rule have been effectively carried out. The aircraft shall thereupon be given free pratique.

26. On arrival, a healthy aircraft, even when it has come from a smallpox infected area, shall be given free pratique but the measures specified in clause (i) of sub-rule (1) of rule 25 shall be taken and the measures specified in clause (iii) of that sub-rule may be taken by the Health Officer.

27. (1) The Health Officer may require any person on an international voyage who does not show sufficient evidence of protection by a previous attack of smallpox to possess, on arrival, a certificate of vaccination against smallpox. Any such person who cannot produce such a certificate may be vaccinated; if he refuses to be vaccinated, he may be placed under surveillance for not more than fourteen days, reckoned from the date of his departure from the last territory visited before arrival.

(2) A person on an international voyage who during a period of fourteen days before his arrival has visited a smallpox infected area and who, in the opinion of the Health Officer, is not sufficiently protected by vaccination or by a previous attack of smallpox, may be required to be vaccinated, or may be placed under surveillance, or may be vaccinated and then placed under surveillance; if he refuses to be vaccinated, he may be isolated. The period of surveillance or isolation shall not be more than fourteen days, reckoned from the date of his departure from the infected area.

Explanation.—For the purposes of clause (iii) of sub-rule (1) of rule 25 and sub-rule (2) of rule 27 a valid certificate of vaccination against smallpox shall be considered as evidence of sufficient protection.

E. Typhus and Relapsing Fever

28. On the arrival of an aircraft having on board a person who is suffering from or is believed to be infected with typhus or relapsing fever—

(1) the aircraft and all persons on board shall be medically examined by the Health Officer;

(2) all infected persons shall be disembarked and isolated for such period as the Health Officer may consider necessary, and disinfected;

(3) any suspect may be disinfected; and

(4) the accommodation occupied by the infected person and by any suspect, together with the clothes they are wearing, their baggage and any other article which in the opinion of the Health Officer is likely to spread typhus or relapsing fever may be disinfected and, if necessary, disinfected.

29. A person on an international voyage, who has left a typhus infected area within the previous fourteen days or a relapsing fever infected area within the previous eight days, may, if the Health Officer considers it necessary, be disinfected and put under surveillance for a period of not more than fourteen days in the case of typhus and not more than eight days in the case of relapsing fever, reckoned from the date of disinfecting. The clothes which such person is wearing, his baggage and any other article which in the opinion of the Health Officer is likely to spread typhus or relapsing fever may be disinfected and, if necessary, disinfected.

Special Provisions relating to Other Infectious Diseases

30. (1) An aircraft shall be regarded as infected with an infectious disease other than quarantinable diseases—

(i) if it has a case of any such infectious diseases on board, or

(ii) if there has been a case of any such infectious disease on board and subsequent to the occurrence of that case all the measures prescribed in rule 31 of these Rules have not been taken.

(2) An aircraft shall be regarded as suspected of infection from an infectious disease other than quarantinable diseases if it has on board any person who within the incubation period in respect of such infectious disease has been in contact with a case of that disease or has been otherwise exposed to infection from that disease.

31. On the arrival of an aircraft infected with an infectious disease other than quarantinable diseases—

(1) the aircraft and all persons on board shall be medically examined by the Health Officer;

(2) any infected person—

(i) who, not being a direct transit passenger, disembarks or

(ii) who, being a direct transit passenger, leaves the airport otherwise than in the manner prescribed in rule 38

may be isolated for such period as the Health Officer may consider necessary;

(3) persons who have been exposed to infection may, if they disembark, be placed under surveillance for a period not exceeding the incubation period of the infectious disease to which they have been exposed, such period being reckoned from the time of the last exposure to infection;

(4) any parts of the aircraft and any goods or personal effects onboard which, in the opinion of the Health Officer, are contaminated may be disinfected.

32. On the arrival of an aircraft suspected of infection from an infectious disease—

(1) the measures specified in sub-rule (1) of rule 31 shall be taken; and

(2) the measures specified in sub-rule (3) and (4) of rule 31 not already taken may be taken at the discretion of the Health Officer.

33. Except in case of an emergency constituting a grave danger to public health, an aircraft shall not on account of an infectious disease other than quarantinable diseases be prevented by the Health Officer of an airport from discharging or loading cargo or stores, or taking on fuel or water.

PART III—AIRCRAFT DEPARTING

General

34. The provisions of this Part shall apply to all aircraft leaving India on an international voyage.

35. The Health Officer for an airport shall medically examine all persons before their departure on an international voyage. The time and place of this examination shall be arranged to take into account the customs examination and other formalities, so as to facilitate their departure and to avoid delay.

36. (1) The Health Officer shall prohibit the embarkation on any aircraft of—

(a) any person showing symptoms of any quarantinable disease, and

(b) any person whom the Health Officer considers likely to transmit infection because of his close contact with a person showing symptoms of a quarantinable disease:

Provided that nothing in this sub-rule shall apply when a person suffering from a quarantinable disease is to be transported in an aircraft specially adapted or allocated for the purpose.

Provided further that a person on an international voyage who on arrival is placed under surveillance may be allowed to continue his voyage in which case the Health Officer shall record this fact in the Aircraft General Declaration.

(2) The Health Officer shall take all practicable measures to prevent the introduction on board an aircraft of possible agents of infection or vectors of a quarantinable disease.

37. Subject to the special provisions relating to yellow fever prescribed in Part II of these Rules, passengers and crew from a healthy aircraft who are in transit through India and who remain in the direct transit area of an airport or, if the airport is not yet provided with such an area, who submit to the measures for segregation prescribed by the Health Officer in order to prevent

the spread of disease, shall not be subjected to any sanitary measure other than medical examination. If such persons are obliged to leave the airport at which they disembark solely in order to continue their voyage from another airport in the vicinity of the first airport, no such measure shall be applied to them if the transfer is made under the control of the Health Officer concerned.

38. Where there is an epidemic of pulmonary plague in an airport, every suspect shall before departure on an international voyage be placed in isolation for a period of six days reckoned from the date of the last exposure to infection.

39. When typhus or relapsing fever exists in an airport, a person on an international voyage whom the Health Officer considers is liable to spread typhus or relapsing fever, shall be disinfected. The clothes which such person is wearing, his baggage, and any other article likely to spread typhus or relapsing fever shall be disinfected and, if necessary, disinfected.

Special Rules relating to Pilgrim Aircraft

40. No person shall be permitted by the Health Officer to embark on an aircraft with a view to proceeding by air to the Hedjaz unless such persons produces valid certificates of vaccination against cholera and smallpox.

PART IV

Special Provisions relating to the Carriage of Dead Bodies and Cremated Remains

41. No person shall bring into India any dead body or human remains of persons who may have died of yellow fever, plague, anthrax, glanders or such other diseases as may be notified by the Central Government for this purpose:

Provided that nothing in this rule shall apply to properly cremated ashes of dead bodies or human remains.

42. The dead body or human remains of a person who may have died of a disease other than those specified in rule 41 may be brought into India subject to the provisions of rules 43 to 47.

43. The consignee as well as the air transport service shall give to the Health Officer of the airport of arrival advance intimation, of at least 48 hours, of the importation of the dead body or human remains or ashes of cremated bodies.

44. Applications to bring dead bodies or human remains or ashes of cremated bodies to India shall be made to the Indian Diplomatic representatives in countries where such representatives are functioning or, where there is no such representatives, to the Health Officer of the airport at which the dead body is to be landed.

45. (1) If the dead body or human remains have been properly cremated, the cremated ashes shall be placed in an urn or casket having an outer packing of suitable material.

(2) In the case of uncremated remains, the following procedure shall be adopted:—

(a) A corpse which has not been buried should be enclosed in a shell of zinc or other equally suitable metal with all joints so soldered as to seal them hermetically and prevent the escape of noxious gases or fluids. The shell should be enclosed in a stoutly built teak or other hard wood coffin and the coffin should be enclosed in a zinc or tin-lined wooden packing case filled with saw-dust impregnated with carbolic powder.

(b) Where a coffin has been exhumed and proves on examination to be intact, sound and free from offensive odour, it should be enclosed in a hermetically sealed zinc or tin-lined wooden packing case filled with saw-dust impregnated with carbolic powder.

(c) Where a coffin has been exhumed and is not intact, sound and free from odour, its contents should be dealt with in accordance with the requirements of clause (a) above.

46. A certificate issued by a responsible municipal or governmental authority of the country from where the package containing the dead body, or human remains or ashes of cremated bodies, as the case may be, is imported and endorsed by the Indian Diplomatic Representatives, if any, in that country, shall accompany the package. The certificate shall give the full name of the deceased, his age at the time of death and the place, date and cause of death

and shall indicate that the package conforms to and has been sealed in accordance with the specifications prescribed in rule 45.

47. The package containing the dead body or human remains or ashes of cremated bodies shall not be opened during its transit and shall be in a sound sealed condition at the time of arrival. It shall not be removed from the precincts of the airport until the Health Officer has permitted in writing its removal. After the Health Officer has accorded this permission, the consignee shall remove and dispose of the package in accordance with the general or special instructions which may be issued by the local authorities, Governmental and/or municipal, in this behalf.

48. For the transmission of dead body or human remains and ashes of cremated bodies from India to any place outside India, the prior written permission of the competent authority of the country of destination as also of the District Magistrate for the place of death shall be obtained. The requirements laid down by the country of destination with regard to the import of dead bodies, human remains or ashes of cremated bodies into its territory shall be complied with by the consignor. In case no such conditions have been prescribed, the provisions of rule 45 shall be complied with and the package shall bear an inscription to the effect that it contains infected material and should be handled with care.

49. Subject to the provision of rule 41, a package containing a dead body or human remains or ashes of cremated remains, which is in transit through India, shall not be subjected to any restrictions if it has been packed and sealed in the manner prescribed in rule 45 or in a manner which, in the opinion of the Health Officer, is considered to be equally satisfactory.

PART V.—MISCELLANEOUS

50. The sanitary measures permitted by these Rules are the maximum measures applicable to international traffic.

51. Sanitary measures and health formalities shall be initiated forthwith, completed without delay, and applied without discrimination.

52. Any sanitary measure, other than medical examination, which has been applied to an aircraft at a previous airport shall not be repeated unless—

- (a) after the departure of the aircraft from the airport where the measures were applied, an incident of epidemiological significance calling for a further application of any such measure has occurred either in that airport or on board the aircraft; or
- (b) the Health Officer has reason to believe that the individual measure so applied was not substantially effective.

53. The Commander of an aircraft coming from a place outside India and proceeding to a place outside India may, if he so desires, notify the Health Officer of the airport in India, where the aircraft first arrives, that he does not wish to submit to any of the provisions, except the special provisions relating to yellow fever, prescribed in Part II of these Rules; and the aircraft shall thereupon be at liberty to continue its voyage, without such submission, provided that it shall not during its voyage land anywhere else in India except for the purpose of taking on fuel, water and stores in quarantine.

54. The Health Officer shall, when so requested, issue free of charge to the Commander of an aircraft a certificate specifying the measures applied to the aircraft, the parts thereof treated, the methods employed and reasons why the measures have been applied. This information shall, on request, be entered in the Aircraft General Declaration.

55. The Health Officer shall, when so requested, issue free of charge—

- (a) to any traveller a certificate specifying the date of his arrival or departure and the measures applied to him and his baggage;
- (b) to the consignor, the consignee, and the carrier, or their respective agents, a certificate specifying the measures applied to any goods.

56. Where any person is required under these Rules to be disembarked and isolated for any period, the Health Officer may remove, or cause to be removed, that person to a hospital or other place approved by the Health Officer and detain him therein for that period. Persons who are under isolation for a disease other than yellow fever may, however, in exceptional circumstances at the discretion of the Health Officer, be allowed to continue their voyage before the expiry of the isolation period.

57. (1) Whenever surveillance is required or permitted by these Rules, isolation shall not be substituted for surveillance unless the Health Officer of the airport where the suspect arrives or any other health authority to whom he is required to report during the period of surveillance considers the risk of transmission of the infection by the suspect to be exceptionally serious.

(2) Apart from the provisions relating to quarantinable diseases in Part II of these Rules, the Health Officer may place under surveillance any suspect on an international voyage arriving from an infected area. Such surveillance may be continued until the end of the appropriate period of incubation specified in rule 2(15).

58. A person under surveillance shall not be isolated and shall be permitted to move about freely. The Health Officer may require such a person to report to him, if necessary, at specified intervals during the period of surveillance. The Health Officer may also subject such a person to medical investigation and make any enquiries which are necessary for ascertaining his state of health.

59. When the person under surveillance departs for another place, he shall inform the Health Officer who shall immediately inform the health authority for the place to which the person is proceeding. On arrival the person shall report to that health authority who may apply the measures provided for in rule 58.

60. Every person shall comply with all directions lawfully given and all conditions lawfully imposed by the Health Officer in pursuance of these Rules and shall give that Officer all reasonable facilities for the discharge of any duty imposed on him by these Rules.

61. The Health Officer, may whenever he considers it desirable, refuse entry into the airport to any person, other than a person proceeding on an international voyage, or remove from the premises of the airport any person who, in his opinion, is likely to spread any quarantinable or other infectious disease.

62. (1) Disinfection, disinsecting, deratting and other sanitary operations shall be so carried out as—

- (a) not to cause undue discomfort to any person or injury to his health;
- (b) not to produce any deleterious effect on the structure of an air-craft or on its operating equipment;
- (c) to avoid all risk of fire.

(2) In carrying out such operations on goods, baggage and other articles, every precaution shall be taken to avoid any damage.

63. (1) Goods shall be submitted to sanitary measures provided for in these Rules only when the Health Officer has reason to believe that they may have become contaminated by the infection of a quarantinable disease or may serve as a vehicle for the spread of any such disease.

(2) Apart from the measures provided for in special provisions relating to cholera, goods, other than live animals, in transit without transshipment shall not be subjected to any sanitary measures or detained at any airport.

64. Except in the case of an infected person or suspect, baggage may be disinfected or disinsected only in the case of a person carrying infective material or insect vectors of a quarantinable disease.

65. (1) Mail, newspapers, books, and other printed matter shall not be subject to any sanitary measure.

(2) Postal parcels may be subjected to sanitary measures only if they contain—

- (a) any of the foods referred to in sub-rule (7) of rule 21 of these Rules, which the Health Officer has reason to believe comes from a cholera infected area; or
- (b) linen, wearing apparel, or bedding, which has been used or soiled and to which the provisions of Part II and III of these Rules are applicable.

66. No sanitary document, other than those provided for in these Rules, shall be required by the Health Officer.

67. (1) No charge shall be made by the Health Officer of an airport for—

- (a) any medical examination provided for in these Rules or any supplementary examination, bacteriological or otherwise which may be required to ascertain the state of health of the person examined;

(b) any vaccination of a person on arrival and any certificate thereof.

(2) Charges for applying the measures provided for in these Rules, other than the measures referred to in sub-rule (1) of this rule, shall conform with the tariff for such charges as may be fixed from time to time by the Central Government. These charges shall be moderate and not exceed the actual cost of the service rendered, and they shall be levied without distinction as to the nationality, domicile or residence of the person concerned or as to the nationality, flag, registry or ownership of the aircraft. In particular there shall be no distinction made between national and foreign persons and aircraft.

(3) The tariff, and any amendment thereto, shall be published in the official Gazette at least ten days in advance of the levy thereunder.

(4) If any person or member of the crew refuses or fails to pay any charges due from him, then, without prejudice to any proceedings that may be taken against him, such charges shall be recoverable from the owner of the aircraft on which such person or member of the crew arrives.

68. The Commander of an aircraft shall, during the stay of the aircraft in an airport take such precautions as the Health Officer may specify in order to prevent rodents gaining access to the aircraft.

69. A vaccination document issued by the Armed Forces to an active member of the Armed Forces shall be accepted in lieu of an international certificate in the form shown in Schedules III, IV or V if—

(a) it embodies medical information substantially the same as that required by such form; and

(b) it contains a statement in English or in French recording the nature and date of the vaccination and to the effect that it is issued in accordance with Article 99 of the International Sanitary Regulations.

PART VI—OFFENCES AND PENALTIES

70. No person shall throw or let fall from any aircraft any matter capable of producing an outbreak of a quarantinable or an infectious or any other epidemic disease.

71. Whoever contravenes any provision of these Rules, or disobeys, or fails to comply with, any order given in pursuance of these Rules, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees or with both.

SCHEDULE I

(See Rule 6)

Personal Declaration of Origin and Health

(For Passengers on aircraft)

Port of arrival

1. Name in full:
2. Nationality:
3. Passport number:
4. Permanent (home) address:
5. Precise address to which immediately proceeding:
6. State where you spent the nine days prior to arrival in India.

Last day.

2 days ago.

3 days ago.

4 days ago.

5 days ago.

6 days ago.

7 days ago.

8 days ago.

9 days ago.

7. I am in possession of a certificate of vaccination against Yellow fever.

8. I declare that I have had no illness within the past nine days except as follows:

I declare that the information given above is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signature.....
Date.....

SCHEDULE II

(See rule 6)

Health Part of the Aircraft General Declaration to include information on:

(a) Illness suspected of being of an infectious nature which has occurred on board during the flight.

(b) Any other condition on board which may lead to the spread of disease.

(c) Details of each disinsecting or sanitary treatment (place, date, time, method) during the flight. If no disinsecting has been carried out during the flight give details of most recent disinsecting on land.

SCHEDULE III

[See rules 2 (20), 13 and 14]

INTERNATIONAL CERTIFICATE OF VACCINATION OR REVACCINATION
AGAINST YELLOW FEVERCERTIFICAT INTERNATIONAL DE VACCINATION OU DE REVACCINATION
CONTRE LA FIEVRE JAUNE

This is to certify that } date of birth } sex }
 Je soussigné (e) certifie que } né(e) le } sexe }
 whose signature follows }
 dont la signature suit }
 has on the date indicated been vaccinated or revaccinated against yellow fever.
 a été vacciné(e) ou revacciné(e) contre la fièvre jaune la date indiquée.

Date	Signature and professional status of vaccinator Signature et qualité professionnelle du vaccinateur	Origin and batch no. of vaccine Origine du vaccin employé et numéro du lot	Official stamp of vaccinating centre Cachet officiel du centre de vaccination
1			1 2
2			
3			3
4			

This certificate is valid only if the vaccine used has been approved by the World Health Organisation and if the vaccinating centre has been designated by the health administration for the territory in which that centre is situated.

The validity of this certificate shall extend for a period of six years, beginning ten days after the date of vaccination or, in the event of a revaccination within such period of six years, from the date of that revaccination. Provided that, in the case of a person who is vaccinated in a yellow fever infected area or who enters such an area within ten days of vaccination, the validity shall begin twelve days after the date of vaccination.

Any amendment of this certificate, or erasure, or failure to complete any part of it, may render it invalid.

Ce certificat n'est valable que si le vaccin employé a été approuvé par l'Organisation mondiale de la Santé et si le centre de vaccination a été habilité par l'administration sanitaire du territoire dans lequel ce centre est situé.

Ce certificat est valable pour une période de six ans dix jours après la date de la vaccination; en cas de revaccination dans cette période de six ans, il est valable des la date de cette revaccination. Dans le cas d'une personne qui est vaccinée dans une région infectée de fièvre jaune ou qui entre dans une telle région en moins de dix jours de la vaccination, ce certificat sera valable douze jours après la vaccination.

Toute correction ou rature sur le certificat ou l'omission d'une quelconque des mentions qu'il comporte peut affecter sa validité.

SCHEDULE IV

[See rules 2(20), 21 and 22]

**INTERNATIONAL CERTIFICATE OF VACCINATION OR REVACCINATION
AGAINST CHOLERA****CERTIFICAT INTERNATIONAL DE VACCINATION OU DE REVACCINATION
CONTRE LE CHOLERA**

This is to certify that } date of birth } sex }
 Je soussigné(e) certifie que } né(e) le } sexe }

whose signature follows }
 dont la signature suit }

has on the date indicated been vaccinated or revaccinated against cholera.
 a été vacciné(e) ou revacciné(e) contre le choléra à la date indiquée.

Date	Signature and professional status of vaccinator	Approved stamp	
	Signature et qualité professionnelle du vaccinateur	Cachet d'authentification	
1		1	2
2			
3		3	4
4			
5		5	6
6			
7		7	8
8			

The validity of this certificate shall extend for a period of six months, beginning six days after the first injection of the vaccine or, in the event of a revaccination within such period of six months, on the date of that revaccination.

Notwithstanding the above provisions, in the case of a pilgrim, this certificate shall indicate that two injections have been given at an interval of seven days and its validity shall commence from the date of the second injection.

The approved stamp mentioned above must be in a form prescribed by the health administration of the territory in which the vaccination is performed.

Any amendment of this certificate, or erasure, or failure to complete any part of it, may render it invalid.

La validité de ce certificat couvre une période de six mois commençant six jours après la première injection du vaccin ou, dans le cas d'une revaccination au cours de cette période de six mois, le jour de cette revaccination.

Nonobstant les dispositions ci-dessus, dans le cas d'un pèlerin, le présent certificat doit faire mention de deux injections pratiquées à sept jours d'intervalle et sa validité commence le jour de la seconde injection.

Le cachet d'authentification doit être conforme au modèle prescrit par l'administration sanitaire du territoire où la vaccination est effectuée.

Toute correction ou rature sur le certificat ou l'omission d'une quelconque des mentions qu'il comporte peut affecter sa validité.

SCHEDULE V

[See rules 2(20), and 27]

INTERNATIONAL CERTIFICATE OF VACCINATION OR REVACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX

CERTIFICAT INTERNATIONAL DEVACCINATION OU DE REVACCINATION CONTRE LA VARIOLE

This is to certify that } date of birth } sex }
 Je soussigné(e) certifie que } né(e) le } sexe }
 whose signature follows }
 dont la signature suit }
 has on the date indicated been vaccinated or revaccinated against smallpox.
 a été vacciné(e) ou revacciné(e) contre la variole à la date indiquée.

Date	Signature and professional status of vaccinator	Approved stamp		State whether primary vaccination or revaccination; if primary, whether successful
	Signature et qualité professionnelle du vaccinateur	Cachet d'authentification		Indiquer s'il s'agit d'une primo-vaccination ou de revaccination; en cas de primovaccination, préciser s'il y a eu prise
1		1	2	
2				
3		3	4	
4				
5		5	6	
6				
7		7	8	
8				

The validity of this certificate shall extend for a period of three years, beginning eight days after the date of a successful primary vaccination or, in the event of a revaccination, on the date of that revaccination.

The approved stamp mentioned above must be in a form prescribed by the health administration of the territory in which the vaccination is performed.

Any amendment of this certificate, or erasure, or failure to complete any part of it, may render it invalid.

La validité de ce certificat couvre une période de trois ans commençant huit jours après la date de la primovaccination effectuée avec succès (prise) ou, dans le cas d'une revaccination, le jour de cette revaccination.

Le cachet d'authentification doit être conforme au modèle prescrit par l'administration sanitaire du territoire où la vaccination est effectuée.

Toute correction ou rature sur le certificat ou l'omission d'une quelconque des mentions qu'il comporte peut affecter sa validité.

SCHEDULE VI

[See Rule 9(2)]

Procedure for Disinsectisation of Aircraft

The interior of the aircraft (inclusive of all places likely to harbour mosquitoes such as cockpits, freight compartments, cabins) shall be sprayed with a pyrethrums-DDT aerosol containing not less than 0.4 per cent. pyrethrums and 3 per cent. DDT, or a pyrethrum aerosol only, without DDT, containing not less than 0.4 per cent. pyrethrums applied from an aerosol dispenser at a rate of not less than 15 seconds per 1,000 cubic feet of free air space; the stopcock in the case of an aerosol dispenser other than the Westinghouse type being kept open not less than half a turn during the operation and in the Westinghouse type the cap being removed completely. All openings into the aircraft shall be kept tightly closed during the spraying and for a period of not less than three minutes thereafter.

[No. F.16-1/54-PH.]

A. V. VENKATASUBBAN, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 24th March 1954

S.R.O. 1058.—It is hereby notified for general information that in exercise of powers conferred by clause (e) of sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Delhi Joint Water and Sewage Board Act, 1926 (XXIII of 1926) read with sub-section (1) of rule 8 of the rules made thereunder, the Central Government have renominated the Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Finance (Delhi State) and the Superintending Engineer (Delhi State) as members of the Delhi Joint Water and Sewage Board, for a period of three years with effect from the 21st October 1953.

[No. F.4-1/54-LSG.]

N. B. CHATTERJEE, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

(Transport Wing)

PORTS

New Delhi, the 29th March 1954

S.R.O. 1059.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of Section 3 of the Indian Ports Act, 1908 (XV of 1908), the Central Government hereby authorises Shri Abraham Joseph, Master of the South East Asia Shipping Company's coasting steamers, as a special Pilot to pilot vessels in the Port of Bombay, subject to the restrictions laid down in Part XII of the Bombay Port Trust Pilotage By-Laws.

[No. 8-P.I(77)/54.]

S.R.O. 1060.—In pursuance of the provisions of clause (3) of section 3 of the Indian Ports Act, 1908 (XV of 1908), the Central Government hereby authorises Shri Moosa Suleman, Chief Officer of the Scindia Steam Navigation

Company's Coasting Steamers, as a special pilot, to pilot vessels in the Port of Bombay, subject to the restrictions laid down in Part XII of the Bombay Port Trust Pilotage By-Laws.

[No. 8-P.I(74)/54.]

K. NARAYANAN, Under Secy.

REGISTRAR, JOINT STOCK COMPANIES

NOTICES

Madras, the 15th March 1954

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, and The Oriental Benefit Chit Fund Company Limited

S.R.O. 1061.—By an order, dated the 25th day of October 1950 of the High Court Madras, in O.P. No. 235 of 1950, The Oriental Benefit Chit Fund Company Limited was ordered to be wound up.

K. GOPAUL, Asstt. Registrar,
Joint Stock Companies, Madras City.

Chidambaram, the 17th March 1954

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 and the Lakshminarayana Fund Limited

NOTICE PURSUANT TO SECTION 247(5)

S.R.O. 1062.—With reference to the notice, dated 27th November 1953, published in page 1470 of part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 9th December 1953, the above company not having shown cause to the contrary within the time fixed, the name of the company has under Section 247(5) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, has been struck off the register.

P. RAMANUJA RAJU, Asstt. Registrar,
Joint Stock Companies, Chidambaram.

Cuddapah, the 17th March 1954

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 and the Lakshmi Films Ltd. Jammalamadugu

NOTICE PURSUANT TO SECTION 247(3)

S.R.O. 1063.—Whereas communications addressed to the Lakshmi Films Ltd., Jammalamadugu at its registered office either remain unanswered or are returned undelivered by the Post Office.

And whereas at the time of a visit on the 7th day of January, 1954 there was no trace of the Company at its registered office.

And whereas it appears accordingly that the Lakshmi Films Ltd., Jammalamadugu is not carrying on business or is not in operation.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to section 247(3) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, that unless cause is shown to the contrary before the expiration of three months from the date of this notice the name of the said company will be struck off the register and the said company will be dissolved.

[No. 3-K/54.]

S. SANKARANARAYANA PATNAIK, Asstt. Registrar,
Joint Stock Companies, Cuddapah Dist.

Lucknow, the 17th March 1954

S.R.O. 1064.—In compliance with the provisions of clause (5) of section 247 of the Indian Companies Act, VII of 1913, notice is hereby given that in pursuance of clause (3) of the aforesaid section the name of the "Sylvan Star Sugar Mills Limited" has, after the expiration of three months from the date of the notice, dated 11th September 1953, published in the *United Provinces Gazette* of 26th September 1953 been struck off the register of companies kept in my office.

Lucknow, the 23rd March 1954

S.R.O. 1065.—Whereas “Ganesh & Company Limited”, a company registered under the Indian Companies Act, VII of 1913, with its registered office at Kishanpur District, Fatehpur, appears to have been closed and whereas the undersigned has reasonable cause to believe that the company is not carrying on any business or is in operation, notice is hereby given in accordance with the provisions of section 247(3) of Act, VII of 1913, that at the expiration of 3 months from the date hereof the name of the company will, unless cause is shown to the contrary, be struck off the registers of companies and the company will be dissolved.

S. B. BANERJI, Registrar,
Joint Stock Companies, U.P., Lucknow.

Agartala, the 18th March 1954

In the matter of the Maharaja Match Factory Ltd., Agartala, Tripura

S.R.O. 1066.—It is hereby notified for general information that under the order of the District Judge, Tripura, dated 2nd March 1954 Sri N. Chakraborty, M.A., F.C.A., Chartered Accountant of 8/2, Hastings Street, Calcutta has been appointed as the official liquidator of the abovenamed company. This company had been ordered to be wound up on 7th September 1953 under the orders of the Judicial Commissioner for Tripura under section 162 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913.

[No. 79JS/VIII-1/M.F.]

R. N. SHINGHAL, Registrar,
Joint Stock Companies, Tripura.

Trivandrum, the 18th March 1954

S.R.O. 1067.—Whereas the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Travancore-Cochin State has reasonable cause to believe that no liquidator is acting in the case of the Prakasam Printing and Publishing Company Ltd., Ernakulam in liquidation, it is hereby notified under Section 247(4) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, that at the expiration of 3 months from this date, the name of the Company mentioned above will unless cause is shown to the contrary be struck off the Register and the Company will be dissolved.

Trivandrum, the 24th March 1954

NOTICE PURSUANT TO SECTION 247(3)

S.R.O. 1068.—Whereas information has been received that the undermentioned Companies are not carrying on any business, it is hereby notified under sub-section 3 of Section 247 of the Indian Companies Act, VII of 1913, that at the expiration of three months from the date of this notice the names of the Companies will, unless cause is shown to the contrary, be struck off the Register and the Companies will be dissolved.

1. The G. V. Pharmacy Ltd., Kottayam.
2. The Highland Corporation Ltd., Kottayam.

P. J. VERGHESE, Registrar,
Joint Stock Companies, Travancore-Cochin State.

Coimbatore, the 19th March 1954

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 and Ooty Dayalbagh Stores Ltd.

NOTICE PURSUANT TO SECTION 247(5)

S.R.O. 1069.—With reference to the notice, dated 27th November 1953 published on pages 1470 and 1471 of Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 9th December 1953, the above company not having shown cause to the contrary within the time fixed, the name of the company has, under Section 247(5) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, been struck off the register.

R. SRINIVASAN, Asstt. Registrar,
Joint Stock Companies.

Kozhikode, the 22nd March 1954

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 and Janahita Printing and Publishing Company Limited.

NOTICE PURSUANT TO SECTION 247(3)

S.R.O. 1070.—Whereas the Directors and shareholders of the Janahita Printing and Publishing Company, Limited have in their letter dated 5th November 1953 reported that the Company is not carrying any business or is in operation and requested to strike the name of the company off the register;

Whereas the above Company in response to my notice pursuant to Section 247(1) dated 12th February 1954 has in its letter dated 1st March 1954 reported that the company is not carrying on business or is in operation and hence requested that necessary action may be taken to strike the name of the company off the register; and

Whereas it appears accordingly that the Janahita Printing and Publishing Company, Limited is not carrying on business or is in operation;

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 247(3) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, that unless cause is shown to the contrary before the expiration of three months from the date of this notice, the name of the said company will be struck off the register and the said company will be dissolved.

K. K. SYED MOHAMMAD, Asstt. Registrar,
Joint Stock Companies.

Patna, the 22nd March 1954

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, VII of 1913 and Darbhanga Match Factory Limited.

S.R.O. 1071.—Whereas, in pursuance of Sub-Sections (1) and (2) of Section 247 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 two letters were issued to the Director Incharge of the Darbhanga Match Factory Ltd., Darbhanga, a duly registered and incorporated company under the Act, but no reply thereto, has been received, I do hereby give notice under section 247(3) of the Act that the name of the company will, unless cause is shown to the contrary, be struck off the register at the expiration of three months from date of this notice.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, VII of 1913 and the Reliance Engineering Works Ltd.

S.R.O. 1072.—Whereas, in pursuance of Sub-Sections (1) and (2) of Section 247 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 two letters were issued to the Director of the Reliance Engineering Works Ltd., Pachamba (Hazaribagh), a duly registered and incorporated company under the Act, but no reply thereto, has been received, I do hereby give notice under section 247(3) of the Act that the name of the company, will, unless cause is shown to the contrary, be struck off the register at the expiration of three months from the date of this notice.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, VII of 1913 and Niwas & Co. Ltd.

S.R.O. 1073.—Whereas it appears from a letter dated the 1st October 1953 of the Managing Director, Niwas & Co. Ltd., New Dak Bungalow Road, Patna, a duly registered and incorporated company under the Indian Companies Act, 1913, that the company did not start any business at all since incorporation and that on an enquiry being made the Managing Director has further reported in his letter dated the 14th February 1954 that the company is not in operation and suggested to strike off the company, I do hereby give notice under section 247(3) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 that the name of the company will, unless cause is shown to the contrary, be struck off the register at the expiration of three months from the date of this notice.

S. P. SINHA, Registrar,
Joint Stock Companies, Bihar.

Bombay, the 22nd March 1954

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, VII of 1913 and of the Arcadia General Trade & Industries Limited.

S.R.O. 1074.—Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 247 of the Indian Companies Act, VII of 1913, that at the expiration of three months from the date hereof the name of the Arcadia General Trade & Industries Limited will, unless cause is shown to the contrary, be struck off the Register and the said Company will be dissolved.

Bombay, the 23rd March 1954

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, VIII of 1913 and the Fortune Commercial Bank Limited.

S.R.O. 1075.—Notice is hereby given pursuant to section 172(2) of the Indian Companies Act of 1913 that the Fortune Commercial Bank Limited has been ordered to be wound up by an order of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, dated 19th February 1954 and that the court liquidator has been appointed official liquidator of the company.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, VII of 1913 and of the Mayekar & Company Limited.

S.R.O. 1076.—Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 247 of the Indian Companies Act, VII of 1913, that at the expiration of three months from the date hereof the name of the Mayekar & Company Limited will, unless cause is shown to the contrary, be struck off the Register of the said Company will be dissolved.

Bombay, the 25th March 1954

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, VII of 1913 and of the Messrs. Sangamner Ghoti Transport Co., Limited.

S.R.O. 1077.—Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 247 of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913, that at the expiration of three months from the date hereof the name of the Messrs. Sangamner Ghoti Transport Co., Limited will, unless cause is shown to the contrary, be struck off the Register and the said Company will be dissolved.

Bombay, the 26th March 1954

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, VII of 1913 and the Bombay Advertising Agency Limited.

S.R.O. 1078.—Notice is hereby given pursuant to section 172(2) of the Indian Companies Act of 1913 that the Bombay Advertising Agency Limited has been ordered to be wound up by an order of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, dated 15th January 1954 and that the Court Liquidator, Bombay, has been appointed official liquidator of the company.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, VII of 1913 and the Pandurang Agricultural Products Limited.

S.R.O. 1079.—Notice is hereby given pursuant to section 172(2) of the Indian Companies Act of 1913 that the Pandurang Agricultural Products Limited has been ordered to be wound up by an order of the Court of the District Judge, Satara South at Sangli, dated 16th February 1954 and that Shri G. K. Sahasrabudhe has been appointed official liquidator of the company.

M. V. VARERKAR,

Registrar of Companies, Bombay.

Sambalpur, the 23rd March 1954

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, VII of 1913 and in the matter of Orissa Transport Ltd.

NOTICE UNDER SECTION 247(2) OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913

S.R.O. 1080.—Notice pursuant to section 247(1) of the Indian Companies Act 1913, addressed to the above named Company to its registered office, Banka Bazar, Cuttack was remained unanswered, it appears that the Company is neither carrying on business nor in operation.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to section 247(2) of the Indian Companies Act 1913, that at the expiration of one month from the date of issue of this notice the name of this Company will be struck off the register and the company will be dissolved, unless cause is shown to contrary.

S. N. MISRA, Asstt. Registrar,

Joint Stock Companies, Orissa, Sambalpur.

Delhi, the 30th March 1954

In the matter of M/s. Rohtagi Metal Foundry Ltd.

NOTICE UNDER SECTION 247(5) OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913

S.R.O. 1081.—With reference to my Notification No. C.352/J.S.C., dated the 24th October 1953, published under Section 247(3) of the Indian Companies Act 1913, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of Section 247(5) of the said Act, the company known as M/s. Rohtagi Metal Foundry Ltd., has been struck off the Register.

[No. C.352/J.S.C.]

In the matter of M/s. Orient Press of India Ltd.

NOTICE UNDER SECTION 247(5) OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913

S.R.O. 1082.—With reference to my Notification No. C.547/J.S.C., dated the 20th October 1953, published under Section 247(3) of the Indian Companies Act 1913, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of Section 247(5) of the said Act, the company known as M/s. Orient Press of India Ltd., has been struck off the Register.

[No. C.547/J.S.C.]

In the matter of M/s. Meerut Industries Ltd.

NOTICE UNDER SECTION 247(5) OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913

S.R.O. 1083.—With reference to my Notification No. C.608/J.S.C., dated the 11th July 1953, published under Section 247(3) of the Indian Companies Act 1913, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of Section 247(5) of the said Act, the company known as M/s. Meerut Industries Ltd., has been struck off the Register.

[No. C.608/J.S.C.]

In the matter of M/s. General (Sales) Ltd.

NOTICE UNDER SECTION 247(5) OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913

S.R.O. 1084.—With reference to my Notification No. C.645/J.S.C., dated the 13th January 1950, published under Section 247(3) of the Indian Companies Act 1913, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of Section 247(5) of the said Act, the company known as M/s. General (Sales) Ltd., has been struck off the Register.

[No. C.645/J.S.C.]

In the matter of M/s. Mahabir Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co. Ltd.

NOTICE UNDER SECTION 247(5) OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913

S.R.O. 1085.—With reference to my Notification No. C.631/J.S.C., dated the 22nd August 1952, published under Section 247(3) of the Indian Companies Act 1913, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of Section 247(5) of the said Act, the company known as M/s. Mahabir Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co. Ltd., has been struck off the Register.

[No. C./631/J.S.C.]

In the matter of M/s. Indian Machine & Industries Ltd.

NOTICE UNDER SECTION 247(5) OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913

S.R.O. 1086.—With reference to my Notification No. C.722/J.S.C., dated the 22nd July 1952, published under Section 247(3) of the Indian Companies Act 1913, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of Section 247(5) of the said Act, the company known as Indian Machine & Industries Ltd., has been struck off the Register.

[No. C.722/J.S.C.]

In the matter of M/s. Indian Forest Industries Ltd.

NOTICE UNDER SECTION 247(5) OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913

S.R.O. 1087.—With reference to my Notification No. C.726/J.S.C., dated the 17th July 1953, published under Section 247(3) of the Indian Companies Act 1913, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of Section 247(5) of the said Act, the company known as M/s. Indian Forest Industries Ltd. has been struck off the Register.

[No. C.726/J.S.C.]

In the matter of M/s. N. K. Cinetone Ltd.

NOTICE UNDER SECTION 247(5) OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913

S.R.O. 1088.—With reference to my Notification No. C.799/J.S.C., dated the 26th July 1953, published under Section 247(3) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of Section 247(5) of the said Act, the company known as M/s. N. K. Cinetone Ltd., has been struck off the Register.

[No. C.799/J.S.C.]

In the matter of M/s. N. K. Vanaspati Industries Ltd.

NOTICE UNDER SECTION 247(5) OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913

S.R.O. 1089.—With reference to my Notification No. C.800/J.S.C., dated the 29th July 1953, published under Section 247(3) of the Indian Companies Act 1913, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of Section 247(5) of the said Act, the company known as N. K. Vanaspati Industries Ltd., has been struck off the Register.

[No. C.800/J.S.C.]

In the matter of M/s. Indraprastha Pictures Ltd.

NOTICE UNDER SECTION 247(5) OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913

S.R.O. 1090.—With reference to my Notification No. C.966/J.S.C., dated the 5th August 1953, published under Section 247(3) of the Indian Companies Act 1913, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of Section 247(5) of the said Act, the company known as M/s. Indraprastha Pictures Ltd., has been struck off the Register.

[No. C.966/J.S.C.]

In the matter of M/s. Delhi Milk Supply Co. Ltd.

NOTICE UNDER SECTION 247(5) OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913

S.R.O. 1091.—With reference to my Notification No. C.1540/J.S.C., dated the 16th July 1953, published under Section 247(3) of the Indian Companies Act 1913, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of Section 247(5) of the said Act, the company known as Delhi Milk Supply Co. Ltd., has been struck off the Register.

[No. C.1540/J.S.C.]

In the matter of M/s. Bharat Petroleum Company Ltd.

NOTICE UNDER SECTION 247(5) OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913

S.R.O. 1092.—With reference to my Notification No. C.1616/J.S.C., dated the 29th July 1953, published under Section 247(3) of the Indian Companies Act 1913, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of Section 247(5) of the said Act, the company known as Bharat Petroleum Company Ltd., has been struck off the Register.

[No. C.1616/J.S.C.]

In the matter of M/s. Kherati Lal & Sons Ltd.

NOTICE UNDER SECTION 247(5) OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913

S.R.O. 1093.—With reference to my Notification No. C.1777/J.S.C., dated the 20th October 1953, published under Section 247(3) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of Section 247(5) of the said Act, the company known as M/s. Kherati Lal & Sons Ltd., has been struck off the Register.

[No. C.1777/J.S.C.]

In the matter of M/s. Spiritual Friends Ltd.

NOTICE UNDER SECTION 247(5) OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913

S.R.O. 1094.—With reference to my Notification No. C.1328/J.S.C., dated the 20th October 1953, published under Section 247(3) of the Indian Companies Act 1913, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of Section 247(5) of the said Act, the company known as M/s. Spiritual Friends Ltd., has been struck off the Register.

[No. C.1328/J.S.C.]

In the matter of M/s. Northern India Insurance Co. Ltd.

NOTICE UNDER SECTION 247(5) OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913

S.R.O. 1095.—With reference to my Notification No. C.1693/J.S.C., dated the 24th October 1953, published under Section 247(3) of the Indian Companies Act 1913, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of Section 247(5) of the said Act, the company known as M/s. Northern India Insurance Co. Ltd., has been struck off the Register.

[No. C.1693/J.S.C.]

In the matter of M/s. Hindusthan Katha Extraction Co. Ltd.

NOTICE UNDER SECTION 247(5) OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913

S.R.O. 1096.—With reference to my Notification No. C.1986/J.S.C., dated the 19th October 1953, published under Section 247(3) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of Section 247(5) of the said Act, the company known as M/s. Hindusthan Katha Extraction Co. Ltd., has been struck off the Register.

[No. C.1986/J.S.C.]

B. R. SETH, Registrar,

Joint Stock Companies, Delhi.

MINISTRY OF PRODUCTION*New Delhi, the 28th March 1954*

S.R.O. 1097.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act, 1946 (XXIV of 1946), the Central Government hereby makes the following Order:—

(1) This Order may be called the Salt (Reserve Stocks) Order, 1954.

(2) It shall come into force at once.

2. In this Order,—

(a) “importer” means a person who imports salt at Calcutta by sea, whether from foreign or indigenous sources;

(b) “Salt Commissioner” means the Salt Commissioner appointed by the Government of India.

3. Every importer of salt shall store, not less than fifteen per cent. of the quantity of salt imported by him, in the Government godan at Calcutta, but the Salt Commissioner, may at his discretion, vary from time to time the percentage of salt to be stored so however as not to reduce it below 5 or increase it above 15.

4. The quantity of salt stored under clause 3 shall be treated as a reserve and no dealer shall sell or otherwise dispose of such quantity of salt or any part thereof, without the permission in writing of the Salt Commissioner or any officer authorized by him, in this behalf.

5. All small imports from Tuticorin not exceeding 2,000 tons are exempted from the operation of this Order.

6. The late Ministry of Industry and Supply Notification No. Salt-14(3)/50, dated the 17th March, 1950, is hereby rescinded.

[No. 14(4)/53-Fy.II.]

A. NANU, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR*New Delhi, the 24th March 1954*

S.R.O. 1098.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Central Government hereby directs that the following further amendments shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour, No. S.R.O. 379, dated the 25th February, 1952, namely:—

In the Table annexed to the said notification,—

(a) for the entry in column 2 against serial No. 7, relating to the Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Madras, the following entry shall be substituted, namely:—

“The States of Madras, Andhra, Mysore, Travancore-Cochin and Coorg”; and

(b) for the entry in column 2 against serial No. 18, relating to the Conciliation Officer (Central), Madras, the following entry shall be substituted, namely:—

“The districts of Madras and Chingleput in the State of Madras, and the States of Andhra, Coorg and Mysore”.

[No. LRI-1(201)I.]

S.R.O. 1099.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 22 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Central Government hereby directs that the following further amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour, No. S.R.O. 380, dated the 25th February 1952, namely:—

In the Table annexed to the said notification, for the entry in column 2 against serial No. 8, relating to the Conciliation Officer (Central), Madras, the following entry shall be substituted, namely:—

“The districts of Madras and Chingleput in the State of Madras and the States of Andhra, Coorg and Mysore.”

[No. LRI-1(201)II.]

New Delhi, the 26th March 1954

S.R.O. 1100.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, in the matter of an application under section 33A of the said Act from Shri P. C. Chakravorty, a workman of the West Bokaro Colliery.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL AT DHANBAD

APPLICATION No. 183 OF 1953

(Arising out of Reference No. 6 of 1952)

In the matter of an application U/S 33A of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947

PRESENT:

Shri L. P. Dave, B A., LL.B., *Chairman.*

PARTIES:

Shri P. C. Chakravorty, Workshop-in-Charge, West Bokaro Colliery, P.O. Ghatotand, Dist. Hazaribagh—*Complainant.*

Vs.

Management of West Bokaro Colliery, Managing Agents: M/s. Anderson Wright & Co., P.O. Ghatotand, Dist. Hazaribagh.—*Opposite Party.*

APPEARANCES:

Shri Balram Roy, General Secretary, West Bokaro Colliery Workers Union, P.O. Ghatotand, Dist. Hazaribagh—*For the Complainant.*

Shri S. S. Mukherjee, B.Sc., B.L., Pleader, Dhanbad—*For the Opposite Party.*

AWARD

This is a complaint under Section 33A of Industrial Disputes Act.

2. The complainant alleges that the opposite party changed his designation illegally and wrongfully during the pendency of Reference No. 6 of 1952 without taking permission from the Tribunal and hence the complaint.

3. The opposite party urged that the complainant was appointed as a Fitter on or about 8th June 1950 although some time in 1951 he might have been posted temporarily as Workshop-in-Charge; on 18th September 1952, he was transferred from the workshop to the Mine Car repairing department without change in his designation or a change in his wages; the management had every right to do so, as this transfer did not prejudice the workman concerned.

4. The complainant joined the West Bokaro Colliery as Fitter in 1950. In about 1951 he was promoted as Workshop-in-Charge and was working as such till 18th September 1952, when he was transferred to the Mine Car repairing department. It is an admitted fact that he is now called a Fitter in the Mine Car Department. The complainant has therefore filed this complaint saying that his designation was changed by the opposite party without obtaining the permission of this Tribunal during the pendency of Reference No. 6 of 1952.

5. It was admitted before me that the complainant is being paid the same wages which were being paid to him at the time when he was transferred from the workshop to the Mine Car Department, in spite of the fact that his designation was altered from Workshop-in-Charge to Fitter. I was also told that the management have now expanded their workshop and that it has now been put in charge of a trained engineer. The management contended that they had every right to transfer workmen from one department to another so long as by doing so, they did not alter the conditions of service of the workman to his prejudice. Admittedly, there is no change in the wages of the complainant, and hence it was said that the management's action was proper. It was urged on behalf of the complainant that though there was no change in the wages, the change in his designation would prejudice him in his future promotions. It was conceded that the management had a right to transfer the complainant from one department to another and that the transfer from the workshop to the Mine Car repairing department was not improper. In other words, the complainant made a grievance only about the change in his designation on the ground that it might in future affect his rights of promotion. On this, Mr. Mukherjea on behalf of the management said that the management were prepared to redesignate the complainant as Workshop-in-Charge, saying, however, that they would ask the complainant to work in the Mine Car Department and that the change in his designation would not entitle him to claim more wages. The other side agreed to this.

In the result, it is ordered that the complainant should be designated as Workshop-in-Charge but the management would be at liberty to ask him to continue to work in the Mine Car Repair Department. This change in designation would not entitle the complainant to claim higher wages. I pass my award accordingly.

The 16th March 1954.

(Sd.) L. P. DAVE, *Chairman*,
Central Government's Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad.
[No. LR.2(365).]

S.R.O. 1101.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, in the matter of an application under section 33A of the said Act from Shri P. Lahiri, a workman of the West Bokaro Colliery.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL AT DHANBAD

APPLICATION No. 184 OF 1953

(Arising out of Reference No. 6 of 1952)

In the matter of an application U/S 33A of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947

PRESENT:

Shri L. P. Dave, B.A., LL.B., *Chairman*.

PARTIES:

Shri P. Lahiri, Tub Checker, West Bokaro Colliery, P.O. Ghatotand, Dist. Hazaribagh—*Complainant*.

Vs.

Management of West Bokaro Colliery, Managing Agents: M/s. Anderson Wright & Co., P.O. Ghatotand, Dist. Hazaribagh.—*Opposite Party*.

APPEARANCES:

Shri Balram Roy, General Secretary, West Bokaro Colliery Workers Union, P.O. Ghatotand, Dist. Hazaribagh—*For the Complainant*.

Shri S. S. Mukherjea, B.Sc., B.L., Pleader, Dhanbad—*For the Opposite Party*.

AWARD

This is a complaint under Section 33A of Industrial Disputes Act.

2. The complainant alleged that he was dismissed by the opposite party illegally and wrongfully during the pendency of Reference No. 6 of 1952 without taking permission from the Tribunal.

3. The opposite party contended that the complainant was appointed temporarily as probationary Oil Issuer from 2nd February 1953. Some time after this, he was entrusted with the work of tub checking. On 9th April 1953, when he was on duty, he made out a false report that 16 mine cars were despatched

and 10 mine cars were left, although 13 mine cars were despatched and 13 mine cars were left behind. This led the Tub Checker of the third shift to make a false report about the raising in his shift. On the following day, the complainant learnt that his wrong recording had been detected and thereupon he corrected his own report as well as the report of the Tub Checker of the third shift. A charge sheet was served on the complainant. He replied to it, admitting his guilt. He was thereupon dismissed. The management therefore urge that the dismissal was justified.

4. It is an admitted fact that the complainant was appointed as temporary Oil Issuer from 2nd February 1953. Within about a fortnight, he was promoted as a Tub Checker. On 9th April 1953 he made a report that 16 mine cars were despatched and 10 mine cars were left behind, whereas actually 13 cars had been despatched and 13 cars were left behind. For this, a charge sheet was issued to him. In reply thereto, he said that 3 loaded cars were diverted to another section to clear the line and were left there. He however assumed that these three cars had also been despatched and that is why he made a report that 16 cars were despatched when actually 13 cars had been despatched. He admitted his mistake but urged that there was no intentional dishonesty on his part and that as this was his first offence, he should be excused. The management however dismissed him.

5. It was argued on behalf of the complainant that though the complainant had made a mistake in making the report, he had not done so intentionally or dishonestly and as this was his first offence, he should not have been dismissed. Assuming that the complainant did not make the wrong report intentionally or dishonestly, there can be no doubt that he was guilty of gross negligence. As a Tub Checker, he had to check the correct number of tubs that were despatched and that were left behind. If he had been careful, he would certainly have found that three of the tubs which he believed had been despatched were left behind. There can thus be no doubt that the complainant was guilty of negligence.

6. As I said above, in reply to the charge sheet, the complainant admitted that it was his fault in making a false report; but he urged that he had not done so intentionally or dishonestly and this was his first offence. In this connection, it has to be remembered that the complainant was appointed on a temporary basis from 2nd February 1953 as Oil Issuer and he was taken up as a Tub Checker from about 16th February 1953. On 9th April 1953 he was found to have made the above mistake. This mistake was certainly a serious one. Even though it may not have been done intentionally or dishonestly, the fact remains that he was found to be negligent and to have committed a serious mistake. In the circumstances, the management were justified in terminating his services especially when he was working on a temporary basis for about two months only.

The result is that, in my opinion, the complainant cannot claim to be reinstated, nor is he entitled to claim compensation. The complaint fails and is dismissed. I pass my award accordingly.

The 16th March 1954.

(Sd.) L. P. DAVE, *Chairman,*
Central Government's Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad.

[No. LR.2(365)/I.]

S.R.O. 1102.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, in the matter of an application under section 33A of the said Act from Shri Kishone Mali, a workman of the West Bokaro Colliery.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL AT DHANBAD

APPLICATION No. 246 of 1953

(Arising out of Reference No. 6 of 1952)

In the matter of an application U/S 33A of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947

PRESENT:

Shri L. P. Dave, B.A., LL.B., *Chairman.*

PARTIES:

Shri Kishone Mali, Loco Driver, West Bokaro Colliery, Managing Agents:
M/S. Anderson Wright & Co., P.O. Ghatotand, Dist. Hazaribagh—
Complainant.

Vs.

Management of West Bokaro Colliery, Managing Agents: M/S. Anderson
Wright & Co., P.O. Ghatotand, Dist. Hazaribagh.—*Opposite Party.*

APPEARANCES:

Shri Balram Roy, General Secretary, West Bokaro Colliery Workers Union,
P.O. Ghatotand, Dist. Hazaribagh—*For the Complainant.*

Shri S. S. Mukherjee, B.Sc., B.L., Pleader, Dhanbad—*For the Opposite
Party.*

AWARD

This is a complaint under Section 33A of Industrial Disputes Act.

2. The complainant alleged that he had been dismissed by the opposite party illegally and wrongfully during the pendency of Reference No. 6 of 1952 without obtaining the permission from the Tribunal.

3. By its written statement, the opposite party contended that the complainant joined service as a Cleaner in 1948. In February 1951, he was transferred as Loco Khalasi where he worked up to September 1951. Then after a preliminary training, he was taken up as a Loco Driver and worked as such for about a year. During this period, he was working on 34 H.P. Locos. In 1952, the raising of the colliery had increased and it was considered necessary that all the loco drivers should be good enough to drive all types of locos. The complainant could not pick up his work and was not found competent to handle diesel locomotives. He was offered an option to revert as a Loco Khalasi but he did not agree, so a charge sheet was served on him to show cause why his services should not be dispensed with, and ultimately he was discharged on 29th September 1952. After this, the Union took the matter to the Conciliation Officer, who held conciliation proceedings. As a result thereof, an agreement was arrived at to the effect that the complainant would be given first preference for suitable job such as Loco Khalasi, Boiler Khalasi, etc., if and when a vacancy arose in future, and if he was found capable for the same. In accordance with this agreement, the complainant was given an appointment as a Fan Khalasi on 29th June 1953, since when he has been working in that capacity. In the circumstances, it was prayed that the complaint should be dismissed.

4. At the hearing before me, the parties entered into a compromise, copy of which is enclosed herewith. Under the compromise, the complainant is to be transferred as a Loco Khalasi and he would be eligible for promotion in the line connected with that job, provided he was found suitable and if there was a vacancy. On the other hand, he agrees not to press his claim for the post of a loco driver. In my opinion, the compromise is fair and reasonable. The complainant was not found fit in the job of a Loco Driver and that is why he was discharged; but he is now given a job of a Loco Khalasi and if found fit, he stands a chance of promotion in that line. The compromise is therefore reasonable.

I therefore pass an award in terms of the compromise, copy of which is, as I said above, is annexed herewith.

The 18th March 1954.

(Sd.) L. P. DAVE, *Chairman,*
Central Government's Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad.

BEFORE THE CHAIRMAN, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT'S INDUSTRIAL
TRIBUNAL AT DHANBAD

In the matter of application No. 246 of 1953.

AND

Shri Kishun Mali—*Applicant.*

Vs.

West Bokaro Colliery—*Opposite Party.*

The humble petitioner on behalf of the parties above named states as follows:—

That the above matter has been compromised between the parties on the following terms;

(1) That the opposite party will transfer the applicant as a Loco Khalasi in accordance with the terms of Agreement in a conciliation meeting dated 27th April 1953.

The applicant is working at present as a fan Khalasi in the establishment of the opposite party.

(2) That the applicant will not press his claim for the post of a loco driver at any time in future.

(3) That the applicant will be eligible for promotion in the lines connected with loco khalasi's job except as mentioned in column 2 above, provided he is found suitable and there is a vacancy.

It is therefore prayed that an award may kindly be passed on the above terms and the matter be disposed of.

Explained to Kishun Mali in Hindi and accepted by him.

(Sd.) BALRAM ROY, *General Secretary*.

The 16th March 1954.

(Sd.) S. S. MUKHERJEE, *Pleader for Opposite Party*.

(Sd.) KUSHESHWAR RAI, *Deputy Agent*

L.T.I. of Kishun Mali.

The complainant is present, and admits the compromise. The Deputy Agent of Opposite Party also admits it.—Filed.

(Sd.) L. P. DAVE, *Chairman*,

Central Government's Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad.

[No. LR.2(365)/II.]

The 16th March 1954.

New Delhi, the 29th March 1954

S.R.O. 1103.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, in the matter of an application under section 33A of the said Act from Shri Jago Ram, a workman of Bhalgora Colliery.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL AT DHANBAD

APPLICATION No. 330 of 1953

(Arising out of Reference No. 6 of 1952)

In the matter of an application U/S. 33A of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947

PRESENT:

Shri L. P. Dave, B.A., LL.B., *Chairman*.

PARTIES:

Jago Ram, Miner's Sirdar, Bhalgora Colliery, P.O. Jharia, Dist. Manbhum—*Complainant*.

Vs.

Manager, Bhalgora Colliery, P.O. Jharia, Dist. Manbhum—*Opposite Party*.

APPEARANCES:

Joga Ram, Complainant, in person.

No appearance on behalf of the opposite party.

AWARD

This is a complaint under Section 33A of Industrial Disputes Act.

2. It was filed by the complainant alleging that he was wrongfully dismissed on 23rd August 1953 during the pendency of Reference No. 6 of 1952 without obtaining the express permission from the Tribunal. The opposite party opposed

the complaint contending that the complainant was not a workman and that he was not dismissed but left the colliery of his own accord.

3. The complainant sent two letters by post on 15th February 1954 and 17th February 1954 respectively. In the first letter, he stated that the matter had been compromised between the parties and the proceedings should therefore be dropped. In the second letter, he stated that he had no claim or grievance against the opposite party and did not wish to proceed with the present application but wanted to withdraw it.

4. Notices were issued to both parties fixing the matter for hearing today. When the matter was called out today, the complainant was present and stated that he did not wish to proceed with the complaint.

5. As the complainant does not wish to proceed with the complaint, nothing remains to be done and the complaint is dismissed.

I pass my award accordingly.

(Sd.) L. P. DAVE, *Chairman*,

The 10th March 1954.

Central Government's Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad.

[No. IR.2(365)/I.]

S.R.O. 1104.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, in the matter of an application under section 33A of the said Act from Shri Ramsharan Ram, a workman of the Bararee Colliery.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL AT DHANBAD

APPLICATION No. 333 of 1953

(Arising out of Reference No. 6 of 1952)

In the matter of an application U/S 33A of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947

PRESENT:

Shri L. P. Dave, B.A., LL.B., *Chairman*.

PARTIES:

Shri Ramsharan Ram, Attendance Clerk, M/S. East Indian Coal Co. Ltd., Bararee Colliery, c/o Sri Balgovind Ram, Electric in Charge, North Jealgora, P.O. Jealgora, Dist. Manbhum.—*Complainant*.

Vs.

Superintendent of Bararee Colliery, M/S. East Indian Coal Co. Ltd., Jealgora, P.O. Jealgora, Dist. Manbhum.—*Opposite Party*.

APPEARANCES:

Shri Ramsharan Ram, complainant, in person.

Shri S. S. Mukherjee, B.Sc., B.L., Pleader, Dhanbad, and

Shri P. K. Majumdar, P.A. to Superintendent, East Indian Coal Co. Ltd, P.O. Jealgora, Dist. Manbhum.—*For the Opposite Party*.

AWARD

This is a complaint under Section 33A of Industrial Disputes Act.

2. The complainant has alleged in his complaint as under:—

A dispute regarding paid holidays was referred to this Tribunal by the Government of India on 5th May 1952 and this dispute was recorded as Reference No. 6 of 1952. The complainant was working as Attendance Clerk in the Bararee Colliery of the opposite party. He was suspended from work for ten days on 7th January 1952 without any charge sheet being issued against him. He was allowed to work from 17th January 1952 but again on 29th January 1952 he was verbally suspended by the management for an indefinite period. The complainant wrote a letter to the Manager protesting against this on 31st January 1952. On 6th February 1952 he again wrote another letter pointing out that he was kept under

illegal suspension. On 8th February 1952 the complainant was arrested by the police and sent to Dhanbad Sub-Jail where he was kept till 11th April 1952. He was let out on bail on 12th April 1952. On 14th April 1952 he informed the Manager about his arrest by the police in a false case and about his having been released on bail and asked the Manager to allow him to resume his duties. As he received no reply to this letter also, he made an application on 3rd May 1952 to the Labour Appellate Tribunal. This application was received by that Tribunal on 5th May 1952. On 26th July 1952 the complainant was acquitted by the Criminal Court. After this, the complainant continued correspondence with the management and wrote letters on 6th August 1952 and on 8th September 1952 but received no replies. He also wrote letters to the higher authorities. Ultimately he filed this complaint on 16th September 1953 requesting that he should be reinstated with full pay and allowances.

3. The opposite party opposed the complaint on various grounds. One of them was that the action taken by the opposite party against the complainant was long before the commencement of the pendency of Reference No. 6 of 1952 and hence this complaint would not be tenable.

4. Section 33A of the Industrial Disputes Act lays down that if an employer contravenes the provisions of Section 33 during the pendency of proceedings before a Tribunal, any employee aggrieved by such contravention may make a complaint in writing to the Tribunal. In other words, Section 33A requires that the employer should have contravened the provisions of Section 33 of the Act during the pendency of proceedings before a Tribunal. Section 20(3) of the Industrial Disputes Act lays down that proceedings before a Tribunal shall be deemed to have commenced on the date of the reference of a dispute for adjudication and such proceedings shall be deemed to have concluded on the date on which the award becomes enforceable under Section 17A.

5. The complainant has alleged in the complaint that he was suspended by the Manager on 29th January 1952 and thereafter he has never been allowed to work. In other words, according to him, his services were terminated with effect from 29th January 1952. On 3rd May 1952, he made an application under Section 23 of the Industrial Disputes (Appellate Tribunal) Act to the Appellate Tribunal as stated by him in para. 6 of his complaint. A copy of this complaint has been produced by the opposite party as Annexure 'A' to their written statement and therein the complainant has categorically alleged that he should be reinstated from 29th January 1952, on which day he was suspended without any complaint or fault on his part. In other words, on the complainant's own admissions in the present complaint and the complaint made before the Appellate Tribunal, action was taken against him by the management on 29th January 1952.

6. The question then is whether on that day any proceedings were pending before this Tribunal between the management and their workmen. In para. 1 of the complaint, the complainant has stated that the Central Government had referred the dispute regarding paid holidays to this Tribunal by Order dated 5th May 1952 and that this reference was recorded as Reference No. 6 of 1952. He has not referred to any other reference being pending before this Tribunal because of which the employer would require permission to be obtained before discharging, dismissing or punishing a workman under Section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act.

7. As I stated above, under Section 20(3) of the Industrial Disputes Act, proceedings before a Tribunal are to be deemed to have commenced on the date of reference of a dispute for adjudication. The order of reference regarding Reference No. 6 of 1952 is dated 5th May 1952 and the proceedings of that reference must be deemed to have commenced on that date. Under Section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act, an employer who was a party to Reference No. 6 of 1952 could not have discharged or punished any workman without the express permission in writing from the Tribunal after 5th May 1952. In the present case, the action taken by the management against the complainant was taken in January 1952. It was thus not during the pendency of Reference No. 6 of 1952. That being so, the opposite party could not be said to have contravened the provisions of Section 33 and the complainant cannot maintain a complaint against the management under Section 33A of the Industrial Disputes Act. In view of this, I need not (and cannot) go into the merits of the case.

In the result, the complaint fails and is dismissed. I pass my award accordingly.

(Sd.) L. P. DAVE, *Chairman,*

[No. LR.2(365)/II.]

The 15th March 1954.

ORDER

New Delhi, the 26th March 1954

S.R.O. 1105.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Central Government hereby directs that the following amendment shall be made in the Order of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour No. S.R.O. 876, dated the 2nd March 1954, namely:—

In the Schedule annexed to the said Order the names of workmen against entries (1), (3), (4), (7), (8), and (11) shall be read as under:

- (1) Shri P. N. Oza.
- (3) Shri D. J. Agshikar.
- (4) Shri D. B. Sidhwa.
- (7) Shri K. P. Subramaniam.
- (8) Shri I. Y. Rele.
- (11) Shri S. I. Dikshit.

[No. LR.90(158).]

P. S. EASWARAN, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 25th March 1954

S.R.O. 1106.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-Section (1) of Section 13 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (XIX of 1952), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri Raj Kumar Parihar to be an Inspector for the whole of the State of Madhya Pradesh for the purposes of the said Act and of any Scheme made thereunder in relation to a factory engaged in a controlled industry or in an industry connected with a mine or an oilfield *vice* Shri S. N. Hardas.

[No. PF-516(49).]

TEJA SINGH SAHNI, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 26th March 1954

S.R.O. 1107.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 24, read with sub-section (1) of section 15 of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 (IV of 1936), the Central Government hereby appoints every officer appointed by the State Government of Uttar Pradesh under the said sub-section (1) of section 15 as the authority to hear and decide within any specified area for which he has been so appointed, claims arising out of deductions from the wages, or delay in payment of the wages, of persons employed or paid, within such area, to be the authority to hear and decide such claims in respect of persons employed in mines other than coal mines within the respective area for which every such officer has been appointed by the Government of Uttar Pradesh.

[No. Fac.52(15).]

New Delhi, the 27th March 1954

S.R.O. 1108.—In pursuance of the provisions of sub-clauses (1) and (3) of clause 4 of the Calcutta Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1951, and in partial modification of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour No. S.R.O. 1510, dated the 2nd September, 1952, the Central Government hereby appoints Shri G. D. Longhurst, a representative of the Calcutta Liners Conference, the Calcutta/U.S.A. Conference and the Calcutta Continental Conference, as a member of the Calcutta Dock Labour Board *vice* Shri A. H. Ford resigned.

[No. Fac.74(2).]

K. N. NAMBIAR, Under Secy.

ORDER

New Delhi, the 30th March 1954

S.R.O. 1109.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the Nundydroog gold mine of the Kolar Gold Fields, Mysore and their workmen regarding the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed.

And whereas the Central Government consider it desirable to refer the dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the dispute to the Industrial Tribunal at Dhanbad constituted under section 7 of the said Act for adjudication.

SCHEDULE

- (1) Revision of wages.
- (2) Termination gratuity.
- (3) Bonus for the year 1952.

[No. LR.2(375)II.]

N. C. KUPPUSWAMI, Dy. Secy.